VOL. XXXVII NUMBER 1

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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Vol. XXXVII No. 1

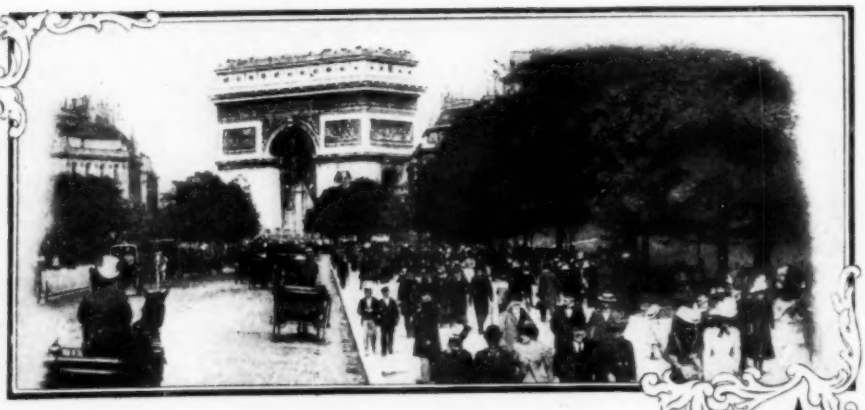
New York, September, 1909

ALL READY FOR SCHOOL

This is just the time of year to replenish the children's wardrobes and to see that their clothes are in good condition to wear to school early in September. Some very charming and serviceable designs for school dresses for little folks can be found this month on pages 34, 35 and 39

Paris Letter

By Marie Dubois



Paris gown of chiffon broadcloth in the new shade of apricot. This shows one of the many variations of overskirt drapery

ALMOST every costume one sees now on the Boulevards or while strolling down the Champs Elysée is of the period Moyen Age. I saw a most delightful frock the other day in this style made of a combination of voile and taffeta, in a rather light taupe shade. This was an absolutely new model, and therefore attracted great attention. The dress was the new Moyen Age Princess, rather closely fitted, and defining the bust and waist lines quite plainly. The body portion, which reached to well below the hips, was of the taffeta, and attached to this, laid in fine pleats, was a skirt of shadow check voile. The voile skirt was left open at the left-front, and when the wearer walked it slightly disclosed the taffeta petticoat. This petticoat was finished with a pleating of the voile, stitched down flat on both edges.

The lower part of the taffeta body was finished with five heavy cords, taffeta covered, as thick as the little finger. Down the front and back of the waist was one of these cords, and five sprang from under the arms, spread slightly, and tapered to nothing, effecting a graceful fit through the bust. A series of these graduated cords shaped the elbow sleeves.

Some of the great French dressmaking houses have rather strenuously endeavored to bring in the Louis styles once more, particularly the Louis XVI. drapery effects and panniers, but so far without a very great measure of success. However, there are other drapery effects that are just now quite prominent. A handsome silk frock just produced by the exclusive house of Callot Sœurs is a light-pink silk trimmed with bands of coarse lace lightly picked out in color. This dress has a curious drapery effect, formed from a full width of the goods hanging straight from the waist in front, turning at the bottom of the skirt in the center-back, and brought up and pleated in the belt in the back. This idea of a draped width of the material depending from the waist is in evidence in many of the dressy frocks of light woolens intended for fall wear. Very often it was knotted in the center-back well toward the hem of the skirt, particularly when the costume is demi-trained.

Another drapery, noted on Moyen Age models, is a somewhat narrow band or sash, drawn rather snugly about the figure at the bottom of the long body portion. In one instance this band caught in a full back breadth of the skirt, which held out slightly from the figure from above the waistline.

There seems no doubt whatever of the arrival of the overskirt, either draped or plain. Even tailored suits have adopted it. An overskirt reaching nearly to the knees in front to the top of the kilting, and having a flat back laid in inverted pleats to the skirt hem, is a model shown by Bernard. It shows how admirably the new styles may be adapted to any type of costume.

Something else that is entirely new is the frock with the deep pointed bodice in what is called the Elizabethan effect. A charming example of this style is shown in one of our illustrations.

The all-black hat remains a fashionable favorite, and beautiful black hats trimmed with huge white aigrettes are still counted the smarest at all smart functions.

Costume of carrot-colored silk voile, showing the pointed bodice in Elizabethan style

What the New Felt Hats Will Be Like

A smart little shape covered with moss-green uncut velvet and trimmed at the right side with gray and white feathers

Both large and small hats will be worn this season. The crowns are still high and brims turn up instead of down. It is prophesied that velvet hats will be worn a great deal and also hats of changeable taffeta, hatter's plush and beaver. Hats of moiré will also be very smart in the late fall. Then there are also any number of jaunty toque shapes made of chenille, jet and satin, or the silk-napped ramie that, woven into hats, looks not unlike glorified rag carpet.

Pile fabrics will be very fashionable for millinery materials, and this may lead up to another big vogue of napped beavers for winter wear.

For tailor-made and ready-to-wear hats, huge wings of the Mercury and pointed variety, also fancy feather effects, such as coques, are appearing in large numbers on the latest models.

Aigrettes will continue to be highly popular with women who can afford these rather expensive trimmings. It is probable that after the first few weeks of the fall season, ostrich and aigrettes will be the predominating trimmings on all shapes and styles of winter hats.

The pronounced side flare, peculiar to the Cavalier, has been a success. Many of the newest shapes show an abrupt break in the left brim, while less extreme brims roll and dent in besides in some cases. As for the back roll, which is being considered and employed on many new hats, this effect is produced by wearing the side roll at the back, in many cases. These hats can be worn in either way one prefers.

Whatever may develop in a few weeks, the fact now remains that the greatest innovations are in brims, and that crown, head size and dimensions remain about the same, if one accept the tendency to bring crowns down to their normal state. The bandeau is almost a necessity with the new shapes, and false crowns are a feature. It is necessary to dress the hair low and full, and as the back must also be wide, false hair will continue a necessity to the average woman.

Some of the new felt hats are faced with velvet of contrasting color. A very pretty shape of black felt that turns up on one side is trimmed simply with a huge bow of purple velvet and is faced under the brim with the same velvet.

Wings are a most popular trimming for street hats. In the many beautiful pastel shades as well, the always staple black and white, brown and navy blue are in demand by all classes of trade. The wings themselves are very large and full, and those constructed with a rather long, full quill at the top on the pointed part of the wing give a smart look to the large street hats.

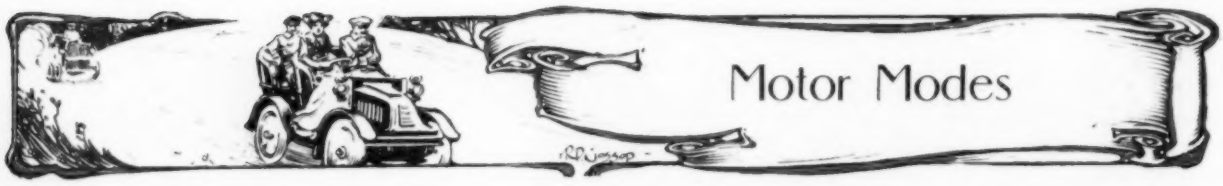
Large pompon effects, made of wings and aigrettes combined, are seen in the shops.

Felt hat covered with maroon chenille and faced with maroon velvet. It is trimmed with two wings shaded from pink to maroon

A jaunty hat of black chenille trimmed with black and white wings

A curious hat of jet and pleated satin

Hat of blue and white silk napped ramie



NOWADAYS everybody who can possibly afford it owns an automobile. What was a few years ago but a toy of the millionaires has now become almost a necessity to an ever-growing class of people. Even the farmers, who used to be considered the backbone of American conservatism, are buying motor cars at a great rate.

Word comes from the grain belt of the West of an enormous increase in the sale of "devil wagons." The farmers have found that an auto eats no hay and is very useful in taking perishable crops quickly to market, besides affording the whole family a great deal of pleasure. So it follows that every class of society, more or less, is interested in automobile fashions for the motor has brought with it special styles in coats and hats.

Motor coat of corded pongee lined with polka-dotted rubberized silk

This fall the coats are especially smart, and we are showing you on this page the very latest and prettiest Paris models for wear throughout the fall.

Pongee is a very popular material for coats at present. The first illustration displays a particularly smart coat of natural-colored corded pongee lined with rubberized red silk with a white polka-dot and trimmed with fancy white silk braid. With this is worn a brown straw hat, finished by a brown chiffon veil sewed on the hat, and decorated at one side by a rather flat brown straw aigrette.

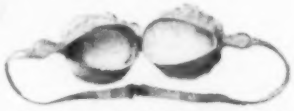
The popular materials are woolen cloths, mohairs, pongees, silks, cravenetted fabrics, leather, linen, rubberized silks and satins, and rubber. Garments for fastidious dressers, as well as for the more practical, are provided.

The ideal motor coat fastens high about the neck, affording protection from dust and wind. This is a point often overlooked by manufacturers who do not specialize on motor wear, and yet who make a line of automobile coats. Many of the coats are finished with inside sleeve puffs drawn closely about the wrists with elastic bands, thus affording protection from dust.

A handy dressing-case for motorists

Poplin and pongee are two materials that are especially favored this season for motor coats. These appear in many different styles. Cravenetted prunella and serges make up a line of more protective garments. The other extreme is found in coats made of light-weight Shantung, unlined and practically only a duster. These are very desirable for summer tours. Chiffon mohairs are being introduced with success in motor coat lines. These appear in the fine invisible stripes, as well as in plain colors. The dust-shedding quality of mohair is very well known and, therefore, such coats are favorably received because they give satisfactory service.

For ladies' wear


Goggles are not handsome but they are very useful

Rubberized satin coats come in for their share of attention likewise.

Linen crash and ramie linen coats are much favored. The fact that these coats are washable and economical in price makes them strong bidders for popular favor.

In addition to the motor coats, there are a number of circular cape styles with and without hoods, these being developed in linen, mohair, pongee, rubberized silk and waterproof woolen fabrics. Some of these capes are of extraordinarily wide cut, the newest measuring sometimes as much as eight yards in the sweep. These latter are the extreme novelty of the season and are being affected by very high-class dressers.

Coat of black and white rubberized silk. Straw hat with brown veil

There are several factors which must enter into the automobile coat, comfort being of no less importance than style, and quality cannot be too greatly emphasized, owing to the hard wear given for this purpose.

A coat of black and white rubberized silk is

Field glasses and case

Heavy dogskin gloves are greatly used

shown on page 8. This coat has a black surface with an almost invisible white stripe. The full sleeves have the new adjustable cuff that can be turned up or down over the hand. The hat is a medium-sized straw covered with a chiffon veil.

On this page is shown the very latest French novelty in motor coats. This is of brown mohair smartly trimmed with tan. With this is worn a brown suede hat over which is draped a two-toned chiffon veil in brown and tan. For the motor fashions that are illustrated in this article we are indebted to the courtesy of John Wanamaker, New York.

This season there are some useful accessories that supply a long-felt want by motorists. On long tours, there is nothing quite so convenient as a dressing-case that, while containing all really necessary toilet articles, is yet so compact it will take up little space in the car. An illustration of one of these useful little dressing-cases is shown on page 8.

Another article that is extremely handy to have along in case of emergencies is the folding rubber wash-basin, that in the same package contains a towel, nail brush, case for a wash cloth and soap, etc.

To the woman who motors constantly or even to the one who only occasionally is treated to a ride in an automobile, a veil is all-important. Some of the prettiest of the new veils are made in a double or single chiffon square, as it has been found that the square form of veil drapes most artistically over the hat. There are also elaborately embroidered chiffon scarf veils, two and a half yards long by one yard wide.

This season we can satisfy all our feminine longings in the motor bonnets, which may be as deliciously alluring as we desire. The collapsible hoods are most effective and wonderfully practical. If these are not sporty enough there are any number of snug straw hats simply trimmed with rosettes of ribbon, which can be securely fastened by the veil. For rainy days there are neat little caps with hood of black silk which have proved themselves excellent protectors.

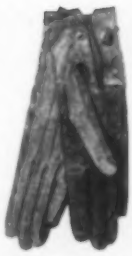
Some of the newest motor hats show the influence of the patent leather fad, which appears either in the stiff formal bows which cross the front or as an edge to a bow of straw or ribbon. The entire tarpaulin hats are likewise frequently seen in the motor, and there is always something very trig and sportsmanlike in this shiny headgear. One of the new hats for the "bubble" is of tan straw, which will admirably defy the dust, with a slightly drooping brim to keep out the piercing rays of the sun. The voluminous folds of the veil are draped over this and caught on either side by two large straw cabochons in a rococo shade of blue. This is rather like the hat which is shown

Gauntlet gloves

in one of the illustrations on page 8.

For cool weather, a little later in the fall, some very smart auto coats of leather have been brought out. A most charming example of the sort comes from Drecoll, of Paris.

This is a coat of leather having a large fur-lined hood and fur cuff facings. The practical tests which have been made of leather garments for the motor car have proven most satisfactory. Their dust-shedding qualities make them most appropriate. They are air-proof and thus comfortable and quite warm.



Gloves of kid and lisle are the coolest

There is an elegance and a richness about such garments which please the fastidious taste of extravagant dressers. With the process of dry cleaning now so perfect, it is possible to keep them in excellent condition. Thus from every viewpoint they are practical. At any rate, leather garments are a high-class feature which must be recognized as having a place in the fashions of the day.

Paris coat of brown mohair. Hat of brown suede

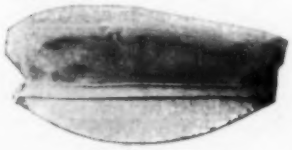
The leathers used are usually the dry, chrome-tanned calfskin with either a smooth grain finish or the so-called undressed finish, a velvety surface produced on the flesh side of the leather.

This latter suède finish lends itself particularly to fine coloring, as the velvety texture of the skin permits the dye to strike through deeply. Rich and uniform coloring is thus insured, and the most delicate of tints used in fabrics can be reproduced.

For fall wear a pongee coat is not considered quite warm enough, and yet it is so pretty a fabric and withal so useful in its dust-shedding propensities, that some of the new coats imported from Paris are lined with rubberized silk to make them warmer and give them more body. A charming example of this sort is shown in the first illustration on page 8. This is a coat of corded pongee in the natural color, lined with dark red rubberized silk, patterned over with a chic polka dot. The rather broad shawl collar is trimmed with a band of the red rubberized silk edged with broad white silk braid.

Auto coats for men are in the conventional shapes that have been used for several years. There is also very little change in caps from the general style worn.

Several varieties of gloves are worn by the motorist. Perhaps the favorite are gloves of heavy dogskin, similar to the ordinary walking gloves. Many people prefer a gauntlet glove, as it protects the wrist, and there is certainly no denying that it looks very smart indeed. Then there are also gloves that are a combination of kid and lisle, kid and chamois, chamois and lisle, etc. The outside of the hand is of the cooler material, while the palm, where the hard wear comes, due to driving the machine, is made of stout kid.



Leather cap

A folding rubber wash-basin for the motor

Linen cap

Looking Pretty in Hot Weather

By HARRIET GRANGER

TO AVOID the ravages of wind and dust of September upon the complexion and to remove tan, use some simple skin wash, substituting it for water. The benefit of such lotions lies in the fact that they cleanse without drying or hardening the skin, and in many instances soften and refine it. Such a wash made from fresh lemon juice, rainwater, etc., is excellent, but to get the best results it should be fresh every two days. It consists of a tablespoonful of fresh lemon juice, half a pint of rainwater and a few drops of attar of roses. Rosewater may be substituted for rainwater.

These ingredients are vigorously shaken and put on with a thin piece of muslin. This cloth must be constantly turned so that when mopping the face and neck the old dirt is not rubbed into the skin again. The surface should be wiped several times and finally dried with a soft cloth.

Everyone knows that cucumber juice is an excellent astringent and bleach, but many girls do not realize how simply it may be made. The vegetable is washed and dried, then cut in tiny pieces, skin and all. This is put into a clean saucepan and about a teaspoonful of water is added. The whole then goes over a slight heat until the vegetable juice begins to be extracted, when it can be subjected to a hotter part of the fire. As soon as the liquid begins to simmer it should be removed, and pressed through a bit of cheesecloth. The juice that is extracted is bottled, but left to cool, and when cold is diluted with twice the quantity of water.

It is used in the same way as the lemon-juice preparation. Should it appear to dry the skin a teaspoonful of glycerine may be put with half a pint of the lotion.

It is not to be expected that either of these will make the complexion white and clear overnight. Their effect will not be perceptible from week to week, but there is no question that constant application will render the skin finer, and that at the end of six months its condition will be decidedly improved.

Advice is so often given upon the hygiene of washing the skin that there is little necessity to revert to the subject in this article, but it cannot be too often repeated that hard water is ruinous to the complexion, and when the skin is supersensitive, and inclined to be easily irritated, the use of either rainwater or water softened by artificial means is imperative.

A scant teaspoonful of borax in a washbowl of water effectually softens it for purposes of ablution, and it may be further improved and rendered deliciously fragrant if a little of the following powder is tied up in a small piece of muslin and placed in the water jug a few hours before it is required: Oil of bitter almonds, ten drops; oil of bergamot, two drams; California borax, in powder, one ounce; castile soap, in powder, one ounce; orris root, four ounces; wheat flour, four ounces; almond meal, six ounces. Mix thoroughly. If this mixture is considered too much trouble, the borax can be used alone.

Elderly women whose skin is loose and flabby will find it wonderfully improved if they will treat it in the following manner: Once a day give the skin a coating of cold cream, and massage it first by rolling the skin firmly between the fingers, then by smartly slapping it; this should be continued for about ten minutes. Immediately after this dip a towel in cold water—ice water during the warmer months and ordinary hydrant water at other times. Completely cover the face and throat with the wet towel and allow it to remain on until it begins to grow warm, then dip again in cold water and apply as before. Continue this from fifteen minutes to half an hour. It is helpful to add a mild astringent to the cold water. Benzoin is best for this purpose. Use two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water. After the cold application it is well to massage the face and neck in such a manner as to build up the underlying tissues and make a plump, fleshy padding under the skin. This is done by a light but rapid movement with the finger-tips. The movement consists of picking up the flesh and allowing it to fall in place. To aid in the manipulation, a moderate amount of some good cold cream should be used. This treatment is most beneficial if taken just before retiring. For a flabby skin it is well to allow a little cold cream to remain on the face all night.

Fresh cream, or even sour cream, is extremely good for the skin at any time. It can be used instead of cold cream, and rubbed on the face at night and washed off in the morning.

Some people seem to have an idea that the use of face powder is a most reprehensible habit; indeed, I have met with those who consider it almost criminal for a woman to dust a little powder over her face. I have a distinct recollection of a friend telling me one day, in a subdued and almost tragic tone, that Miss B. (a mutual acquaintance) *actually powdered!* She had just met her in the street and had distinctly seen traces of the powder puff on the tip of Miss B.'s nose.

Now, as a matter of fact a little good powder is a protection to the skin in very hot weather. Many people suffer from unpleasantly greasy complexions, and the use of a small quantity of absorbent powder is, in such cases, really a "blessing in disguise." Powder, however, must be applied with judgment and care, as nothing is more unsightly or in worse taste than a face that looks as if its owner had been dipped in a flour barrel. The face should first be washed and thoroughly dried and then wiped over with a cooling lotion such as the cucumber juice, for which the recipe is given above, and finally, if the day is very hot, lightly dusted over with the powder puff and then wiped off with a soft handkerchief.

The following recipe is for a perfectly harmless face powder, which can be made at home;

VIOLET POWDER.—Wheat starch, one and a half pounds; powdered orris, one-quarter pound; mix together, and scent with a little attar of bergamot. Mix, and sift repeatedly through a very fine sieve.

Some people are troubled in hot weather with excessive perspiration of the feet. One among the many different ways of preventing, if not curing, this unpleasantness is to steep the feet for some time, night and morning, in a solution which is prepared by adding boracic powder to a quart of hot water, putting in as much powder as the water will dissolve. The water must be allowed to get tepid before the feet are immersed. It is also well to put into a solution of this nature three or four pairs of stockings and let them soak in it for a few minutes and then be dried. These stockings should be changed several times a day if the perspiration is very bad; even where it is moderate they should be changed at least twice. And every night, after being washed, the soles of the feet should be well rubbed with oxide of zinc ointment and then wiped off with a soft cloth before retiring.

Attractiveness consists not only in daintiness of person, but in daintiness of dress. If you would be attractive, never wear soiled or tumbled lace, dirty gloves, or boots down at heel. Recognize the importance of neatness in small details, and if your purse is small, be contented with two or three dresses of good quality. A quantity of cheap and inferior clothing is never satisfactory, either in wear or appearance, and the woman who wishes to be attractive will never be led into buying cheap imitations either for millinery or costumes. Everything, from the dainty, if simple, lingerie to the smartly-cut coat or mantle will be genuine, even if necessity sometimes demands the turning of a gown or the renovation of a cloak or hat.

How a Smart New York Woman Arranges Her Hair

By ANDRE DUPONT

Barrette of French gilt set with turquoise

One of the new barrettes of carved shell

French gilt barrette worn as a bandeau

THE fashionable coiffure at present is the modified Psyche twist or Greek knot. To be in good style, this must not be at all exaggerated or stick out too far at the back of the head. It is usually amplified by puffs, but care must be taken not to use too many, as dozens of puffs, building up the coiffure into an immense erection, are distinctly bad style.

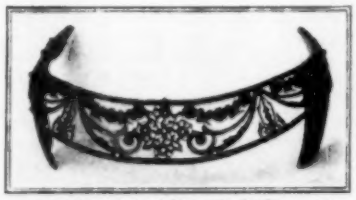
The large barrettes that have lately been brought into vogue are a great aid in keeping the hair neat, and they also decorate it charmingly and give it a very dressy appearance. The chief novelty of this style is that it can be worn as a bandeau on top of the head, or partially surround the coiffure as a barrette.

It can be readily worn with any style of hat, and, in addition to being ornamental, will serve the practical purpose of supporting some of the most fashionable present forms of coiffure. The further novelty of this barrette-comb relates to the semi-side-combs, fashioned in the single piece at both ends of the hair ornament, which is shaped somewhat like a horseshoe.

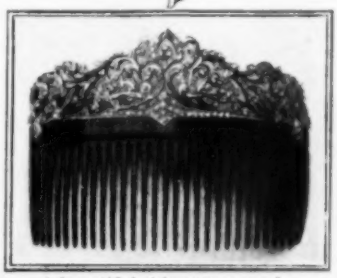
The combs have teeth laid at an angle that insures the objects taking a firm grip in the coiffure, upon which is based the claim that the accessory is, in reality, as useful as it is ornamental. Although of recent production, this style of barrette-comb has been taken up enthusiastically by New York's leading hairdressing establishments. There is little question that it ranks among the most practical and profitable of all recent hair ornaments.

In our illustrations some especially fine examples from Rice & Hochster are illustrated. The barrette in the upper left-hand corner is of French gilt in artistic filigree effect. It is thickly studded with turquoise and looks very lovely on a fair-haired girl. The same barrette is shown, worn as a bandeau, in the center illustration. This is a most charming finish to the coiffure when evening dress is worn.

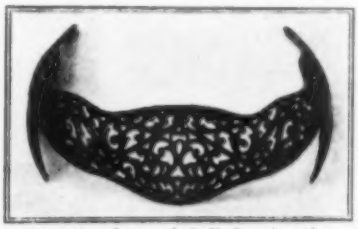
At the right a very handsome barrette of carved shell is shown. This is appropriate for a dark-haired woman. Below this barrette is again illustrated, showing the comb-teeth that hold it in place. At the left of the page is one of the latest French designs in these barrettes. This is a combination of French gilt and enamel. Back-combs are still fashionable. These are sometimes of carved shell. Between the two illustrations shown in the right and left hand corners of the page the very newest ideas in fancy ornamental hairpins are pictured.



One of the latest French designs set with colored stones



A beautiful rhinestone comb



Barrette of carved shell showing the comb teeth at the sides

The New "Neck Rigging" for Fall

WHEN the cool days of autumn at last arrive, fashionable women will wear some of the most charming "neck riggings" that have been seen for years. Ruffs are shown in great variety, and notable among these are ruches trimmed with narrow bands of flat jet and ruffs of coarse net edged with frills of maline. These are of very dainty appearance, though quite substantial.

Close neckpieces of flat ostrich, set on a ribbon band and finished with a ribbon bow, are shown in all the shops. The regulation feather boas are in evidence, as usual. These are often finished with very long tassels of matching silk.

Scarfs are shown in large numbers. This accessory has firmly established itself in popular as well as in fashionable favor. In every theater audience women are seen wearing a scarf of some sort.

Flat neck ruff of gray ostrich feathers

One recently noted on the stage was of thin black maline, bordered with a narrow band of gold bugles, something over half an inch wide. This was worn over an exquisitely embroidered gown of pink silk, and was so sheer that it in no way concealed the beauty of the dress.

The popular striped nets are being made up into scarfs, finished at the ends with fringe. The stripe, being heavy, gives these considerable body. Scarfs in chiffon striped in marabout are duplicates of the fur-striped scarfs seen during the winter.

A novelty we will see more of as the season advances is the matched set of scarf and muff, these in chiffon, much elaborated by puffings. French women seem to have realized more fully than ever what an artistic adjunct the muff is to the costume, and after carrying fur muffs well into unbearably hot weather, they have discarded them only with the appearance of these duplicates in less warm materials.

Matching scarfs and parasols are another example of the vogue for sets. In these the border of the scarf is repeated in the parasol. Frequently both are finished with a row of the tiny ball fringe that Paris loves so well. Again, the printed border is elaborated by chenille embroidery.

The veilings most favored at the present time are the light weaves in mesh veilings, the meshes in the popular hexagon, octagon and magpie effects.

Magpie and silk and linen weaves, so popular during the winter, and which were brought out in colors for summer, such as black combined with some enlivening color, are selling well to women to whom such veils are becoming.

The fine mesh white lace veil having a border of light and dainty lace is quite fashionable and inexpensive. It is favored because it can be easily washed.

Lace veils are seen with quite large ring dots scattered over the veil in addition to the edge of lace. These are seen in colors, as well as all white. They are featured by many of the exclusive Fifth avenue milliners, in high-class styles and patterns.

Russian nets with small square dots in grouped effects have been more popular than the patterns with the large scattered dots which were so much in vogue during the past season. There are many novel styles in Russian net dotted effects, which continue to sell well.

For the neck ruffs which illustrate this article we are indebted to the courtesy of Lord & Taylor.

In ruchings, only the narrowest widths have been used. For edging stocks and low necks, they have been employed quite extensively. There is a possibility that novelty ribbons will be used to quite an extent this season in ruchings.

Long ties with jeweled ends, so much worn during last winter, appear in new and attractive styles fresh from the rue de la Paix. The smartest of these are of grosgrain ribbon, with slide and ends of jet in antique sets, ovals, like

Short collarette

Ruff of liberty silk

Collarette of ostrich

the old-time breastpins, and long pendants, like earrings.

These ties are shown in khaki, emerald green and white. They are drawn close around the base of the collar, and the cross slides adjusted several inches below.

In novelty dress nets for fall there is seen the craquelé cotton nets which were brought out about a year ago, the new net being practically the same, except that the mesh is slightly different in construction.

There is also the cotton net simulating the baby Irish lace foundation, which may be extensively used owing to the long vogue of Irish laces.

A decidedly new development in nets is what might be termed the silk glacé net. This is a very fine silk mesh, green and purple interwoven, which gives the blue-green glacé effect. This is in line with the expected vogue this fall of satin glacé ribbons and satin glacé goods. Baby Irish continues to be extensively used by manufacturers of neckwear, who employ it alone or as an embellishment on practically every novelty brought out. Imitation baby Irish is popular with manufacturers of lingerie costumes, used in combination with embroidery and also Cluny.

Ruff of pleated silk and maline

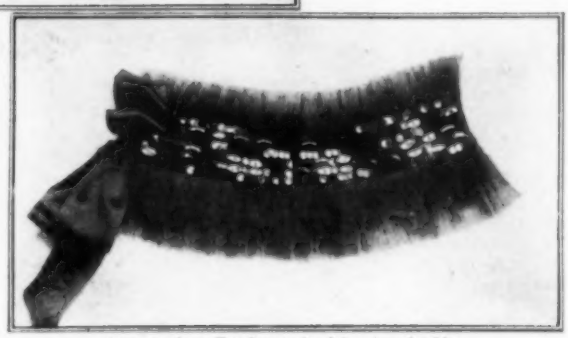
Quantities of dyed baby Irish have been and will continue to be used with colored piqués and linens in dress fabrics for summer.

It is reported in some quarters that Venetian laces will be the favorites for fall among the ultra-fashionable. This would not be surprising, as Venetian laces have made a steady gain during the year. Whether or not these laces will supplant real Irish, which, although it has been used in large quantities, is by no means passé in the finer forms, remains to be seen.

The introduction of metallic and spangled trimmings on cotton and linen dresses is a new and odd use of such trimming. When employed on elaborate linen gowns the trimmings of gold and silver beads or metallic threads and garnished with sequins, such trimmings are extremely appropriate on costumes for more dressy and elaborate occasions —more so than would be the case with trimmings of lace and embroidery.

The vogue of tucked and embroidered nets for sleeves and yokes in waists and costumes has not as yet diminished to any great extent. They are used as heretofore in just as many and effective ways in some of the newest fall gowns. The outlook for laces in connection with the new styles, such as fuller skirts, is very favorable. As these styles admit of a more liberal use of laces and trimmings than the tight-fitting Directoire models, and also the new underskirts of lace and embroidery, it would seem that the fall outlook for laces is all that could be expected.

Many of the advance sketches shown by Paris costumers show the use of Irish and Venise, which are so suitable for the Louis XV. styles. The Moyen Age styles lend themselves effectively to the further use of laces and embroidery. The panels extending down both the front and back and the new apron effect are also framed either of fine laces or allover embroidery, used in combination or separately and reaching from the top to the bottom of the dress.



New neck ruff trimmed with a band of jet

The demand for silk embroidered net laces and metallic tinsel embroidered trimming laces continues to be a prominent development of the season. Black jet and colored beads, spangles and bugles, in elaborate designs, emphasize the vogue for jewel and crystal effects in trimming. Some of the costumes seen recently are literally covered with these metallic and jetted trimmings.

Making Personal Remarks

By Dorothy Bourne

ALMOST as soon as a child can speak he is taught the enormity of making personal remarks. It is one of his first lessons in good behavior. With what anxiety does the mother await the speech of her blue-eyed darling, who has been gazing with wrapt attention at some unsuspicious visitor! The observation, when it does come, is generally much to the point, and equally disconcerting both to hostess and guest. No wonder that anything in the shape of a personal remark is strictly forbidden from childish lips.

It is a pity the lesson early taught is so soon forgotten. For the rule applies equally to young and old; perhaps even more to the latter. Grown-up people little know the harm they cause by careless remarks, lightly uttered. There are some, for instance, who seem to find a positive delight in telling their friends how ill they look. Whatever they may think, how much wiser and kinder, too, if they kept their opinion to themselves. The strong-minded may be able to dismiss such information with a smile, but to the sensitive it is very trying to be met with some such greeting as, "You are not looking very bright today," or, "How tired you look! You can't be well." Words to this effect are frequently heard to follow the customary "How do you do?" The unfortunate object of the remark, who may have been feeling particularly happy at the moment, suddenly loses her liveliness and good spirits, and searches for some reason for her apparently delicate appearance. Her enjoyment for the time being is dashed, and the memory of some ailment almost forgotten once more returns to her mind. To tell anybody she looks ill goes a long way to producing such an undesirable condition.

You cannot always be entirely happy in the choice of a gown, but many a costume would be cheerfully worn if it were not for the comments of one's friends. "Well, that color does make you look ghastly!" is not a very pleasing criticism when one has carefully donned one's new "get-up," and hopes to be looking one's best. Most probably the dress cannot be put aside, so the thoughtless saying does no good, but only succeeds in spoiling the wearer's pleasure in her new clothes.

Very often it takes a little time to get accustomed to some change in fashion, and a hat is frequently called hideous and unbecoming when, as a matter of fact, it is neither, and a little later quite a different verdict would be given. If only judgment could be reserved on such occasions, fewer feelings would be hurt. A hat or gown once condemned seldom becomes a favorite.

But heedless remarks may do more than merely hurt feelings; they may spoil lives. If you must make personal remarks at all, let them be pleasant ones, when they may possibly do good instead of harm. Personal remarks, however, are seldom characterized by leniency or good taste. But even these must be made with caution.

A Complete Triumph for Socialism

By HELEN POWELL

WILLIAM COLFAX PRESTON III, twenty-four years old, possessed of a fine physique, and a mental equipment perhaps a trifle above the average, stood at the threshold of a world which presented to him nothing more serious than a boundless field for amusement. He had completed his four-years' course at New Haven, lengthened into five by a case of appendicitis and an ensuing trip around the world, with a trifle more distinction than the others of that constellation of athletic stars in which he shone. He had spent a great deal of money in his easy generous fashion and now he was confronted by no necessity of making more; in fact, the greater necessity seemed to lie in devising ways of spending the apparently endless flood that poured into the coffers of his father, the "Woolen King." He was not lazy, nor was he vicious, and he expected ultimately to enter the harness, but just now youth was upon him—a strong, vigorous youth, that rebelled at routine and hungered for adventure. He planned to go to Africa after big game in the fall, but the summer lay before him, uneventful, luxurious and dreary. He rejected scornfully an invitation for a cruise that would have proved most alluring to one not upon adventure bent.

William Colfax Preston III, twenty-four years old, possessed of a fine physique and a mental equipment perhaps a trifle above the average

He was entertaining several rather nebulous schemes when he came upon a book at his club one day which presented him with a concrete plan. It was a book which had attained a vast popularity that year, and it recounted the adventures of a young nobleman who, in the capacity of chauffeur, conducted a party of tourists through the chateau country.

The novelty of an incognito promised interest, and as he was a motor enthusiast he congratulated himself upon having found such a satisfactory solution to his difficulties.

In the end of the story the nobleman falls in love with the youngest tourist. Preston classified this episode, contemptuously, as the love interest which the public demands.

He confided his plan reluctantly, for he dreaded ridicule, to the agent who had sold him his own Panhard. "Ah! a second 'Lightning Conductor,'" jeered Mr. Harris with the license of old friendship. "I suppose you specify that there shall be a beautiful daughter in the family?" "Don't be stupid," replied Preston, with dignity. "I'm not out after romance; I'm on the still hunt for new experiences."

At this unintentional innuendo Mr. Harris laughed and Preston flushed uncomfortably for he was heartily ashamed of the hero-worship which inevitably attends the career of a college athelete who is also good-looking and rich.

"Well, if you really want a place," the agent finally conceded, "there is a Boston man in town now who wants an experienced operator, and I guess you're that all right."

Three hours later, William Colfax Preston III, right tackle, member of the Glee Club and of the Senior Society of Skull and Bones, left the Waldorf in the employ of a stout, prosperous-looking man, whose name in railroad circles was one with which to conjure.

On the morning of the fourth day after the interview with Mr. Harris, a very personable young chauffeur brought a big red Panhard up to the door of Lindenhurst, the country house of Mr. Morton Herrick. Young Morton Herrick, just home from three years at the Beaux-Arts, came out, equipped for a spin.

Preston was relieved to find the young man's face wholly unfamiliar. He realized that his somewhat wide acquaintance and the notoriety resulting from his football fame would be a menace to the success of his adventure, and he regretted that he had not at least given Mr. Herrick a fictitious name. Then he reflected that "William Preston" would convey nothing to the mind of even the world interested in college sports, for he had borne the soubriquet of "Buck" since his prep school days, and it was for "Buck Preston" that Yale cheered when he turned the tide of a losing game.

Morton Herrick, Jr., was one of the aliens who sometimes are found in the second generation of a distinctly prosaic money-making American family. He was preeminently a dilettante. Without great creative power, his appreciations were particularly keen. He had a whimsical sense of the humorous, and he maintained that a really amusing situation was as rare as a good picture and, in its way, quite as enjoyable.

He was altogether a likable, democratic chap, and he discoursed enthusiastically on the French roads, Preston replying with carefully expurgated incidents of his own tour in France the preceding summer.

Finally, "Whose car did you drive?" queried Herrick. "I went over with a Denver man," the chauffeur responded shortly.

A sharp hiss from a rear tire came as an almost welcome diversion from a conversation that threatened to take too personal a tone, and Preston alighted and prepared to put in another tube. The day was warm, the tire refractory, and in the midst of the operation he stopped and threw off his coat. Morton, Jr., stood idly by, watching with an artist's appreciation the splendid muscles that glided beneath the brown skin of the chauffeur's arms, when suddenly his eye caught a tiny gold pin on Preston's shirt. Almost at the same moment the chauffeur's face flushed hotly; he dropped the tire, and thrusting his broad shoulders into his coat, buttoned it tightly and resumed his work. He congratulated himself that he had thought of the pin in time, and resolved to carefully conceal that incriminating piece of evidence in the future.

Herrick was staggered. His father's chauffeur was wearing the sinister device of the Skull and Bones. Had it been his own society pin, scroll and keys, he could easily have solved the mystery, but under the circumstances he was powerless to speak. If the man had possessed less physical distinction Herrick would have concluded at once that the pin had been stolen or found. But Preston's flagrant perfection of physique proclaimed more than nature's occasional beneficience to a son of the soil, and forced Herrick to realize that he was face to face with a mystery.

He talked in the same easy, reassuring manner during the rest of the spin, but on reaching home he went directly to his father's study.

"What is the new chauffeur's name?" he asked.

His father looked up idly from his paper. "William," he replied.

"Yes, but his last name?"

"I haven't any idea; he told me, I suppose, but it slipped my mind. It must be on the contract he signed for me"; and after a search Mr. Herrick produced the document and handed it to his son.

"Preston—William Preston." Young Herrick racked his memory—"about twenty-four or five; Bones. Preston—Buck Preston; my country; no!" he ejaculated explosively at the conclusion of this disconnected monologue.

Herrick senior's face bore an annoyed expression. "These verbal fireworks are interesting," he said, "but I'm afraid I don't understand them."

"I'm a little off my head, I guess," his son apologized, as he put the contract safely in his pocket; "nevertheless, I think I'll run up to New York tomorrow."

On his arrival in the city the next morning he went directly to the Yale Club. The first person he encountered there was a younger brother of one of his own classmates, and he presented the purloined contract to the youth's gaze.

"Do you know that chap?" he inquired. Tommy Morse's face brightened from its accustomed lethargy.

"Little Buck Preston," he exclaimed with affectionate emphasis. "Know where he is? Been telephoning all over the country for him."

Herrick steadied himself against a table. He had not for a moment really credited his wild surmise.

"Will you ring for something?" he murmured weakly.

Over their drinks Herrick pursued his investigation discreetly.

"Are you sure that is Buck Preston's writing?" he inquired.

"Surest thing you know," young Morse replied positively.

"Is he—is he—hard up? Herrick continued awkwardly.

Mr. Morse turned a gaze of mingled pity and contempt upon his companion. "Oh, I forgot, you've been abroad for three years. I suppose you are doing very well to know who Buck Preston is at all," said he with fine sarcasm. "Is he hard up? Would a great-grandmother's stepchild of old William Colfax Preston be hard up? Why, man, Buck Preston has insomnia trying to think of ways to spend money, and even then his income can't notice it. He's a crazy old scout—awfully keen for adventures and that sort of thing, you know. Why, last summer"—but Mr. Morton Herrick, Jr., was not listening. A light was dawning over him.

"Do you know where he is?" importuned the other. "We're having a bunch of people down at the shore and I want to get hold of him the worst way." And Herrick promised in a preoccupied manner that if he found a clew to the missing athlete he would telegraph Mr. Morse at once.

When he reached home the next day he found his father and mother in a family conclave. Mrs. Herrick's face wore a desperate expression. Mr. Herrick looked annoyed, but also rather amused, and in his hand was a letter which, obviously, was the cause of their perturbation.

"It is from your Uncle Henry," his mother explained. "Henry evidently considers it a great joke, but I think it is an outrage."

"I don't know that you are aware," the letter began, "that I have hurled a howling anarchist into the sacred ranks of our aristocratic family. When you last saw Barbara she was venting her enthusiasm in establishing hospitals for sick kittens and causing the arrest of brutal truckmen. Shortly afterward she decided upon a college career, and now she is at home again, saturated with those particularly beautiful socialistic convictions that are sometimes the result of a college course in sociology, combined with the sublime ignorance of the real situation, which is the heritage of the child of wealth. She is convinced that all men are created equal and that it is her duty to effect a more general acceptance of the good old tenet. Her dream is to become a factory hand and so study labor conditions; I fancy she has the microbe of a book, as the result of her investigations, lurking in her system. I, of course, absolutely refused to consider this, when she offered me the alternative of allowing her to live in a settlement. The settlement idea is even more pernicious, for Barbara is quite capable of marrying a settlement worker in a burst of her fatal enthusiasm.

"I am hoping that this socialist idea is merely a passing fancy, and, assuming that it is, some safe way of occupying her till she recovers must be found. An inspiration seized me this morning and I suggested that she should begin her career as a reformer in your household." At this juncture Mrs. Herrick moaned piteously. "I assured her that the factory-hand role had been run into the ground, while a new and fertile field for the reformer lay in domestic service. I pointed out the fact that in the menage of her plutocratic uncle would be found a veritable gold mine for the investigating socialist. She has become quite enthusiastic over the scheme and has promised to defer the factory project till the autumn. I must advise you not to discharge any of your household servants on her account, as I fear her enthusiasm is far greater than her actual efficiency. She might fill the role of an ornamental lady's maid satisfactorily."

Mr. Herrick looked up from the letter. "Henry seems to assume that we are going to employ his daughter," he said dryly.

"Employ her," exclaimed his son, in an ecstacy of joy. "You bet we're going to employ her. A world where such things can happen is quite worth while! What a situation!"

"Yes, what a situation!" echoed his mother hopelessly. "How am I to have my own niece associating with my servants?"

Herrick junior seemed to be fairly intoxicated with happiness. "Don't you worry, mother," he responded, "we'll show her a few things about socialism. She'll 'mingle with the masses' good and plenty, and I'll bet Uncle Henry won't hear a word about factory in the fall."

Mrs. Herrick at last submitted to the apparently inevitable and began to make plans for her prospective lady's maid.

"She can have the little room next to mine, but—where is she to eat? She can't eat with the servants, that settles it, Morton," the lady continued, with the air of having at last found a welcome avenue of escape. "It's too absurd, she simply can't come."

"Why can't she eat with the chauffeur?" her son suggested hurriedly; "he's a very decent sort of chap."

"But he's really quite nice looking," protested Mrs. Herrick, dubiously. "You know her father doesn't want her to form any undesirable attachments, and he said she was quite capable of marrying a settlement worker."

"But not a chauffeur, mother," in a voice that assumed that the gap in the social scale between a niece of Morton Herrick and his chauffeur was so absolutely impassable that an attempt to bridge it was inconceivable.

Oh, of course," assented Mrs. Herrick, reassured, "not a chauffeur."

Thus it happened that the next day Preston was sent to the station to meet the new maid.

A very personable young chauffeur brought a big red Panhard up to the door of Lindenhurst

The novelty of the situation was wearing off, the life at Lindenhurst was decidedly uneventful and Buck Preston found himself regretting the contract which he felt bound to observe.

He experienced a sense of personal affront that the train should be late. At last it pulled in and a decidedly attractive young woman alighted and, after looking up and down the empty platform, walked briskly over to him.

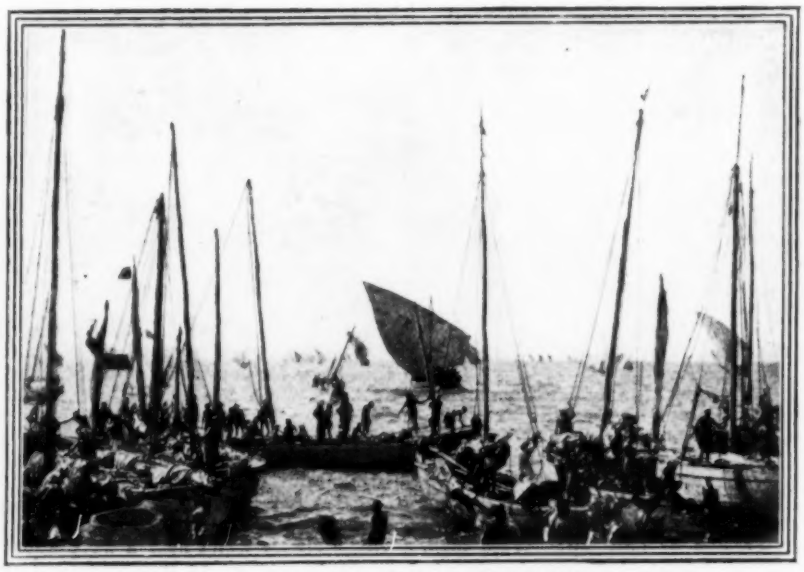
"Are you Mrs. Herrick's man?" she asked. Preston said that he was. "Well, I'm the new maid," she continued. "May I sit by you?" The query was accompanied by a frank smile of good-fellowship, and she forthwith established herself by his side.

At the house Mrs. Herrick, the grim resolution of a martyr in her face, received the girl in a strangely perturbed manner. Behind her stood Morton Herrick, Junior. When his eye fell upon his cousin's fulfilment of her youthful promise of beauty, a great peace filled his heart. "Truly the gods are good," he said to himself.

(To be concluded next month)

Where Pearls Come From

By BRUNSON CLARK



THE PEARL FISHING FLEET RETURNING

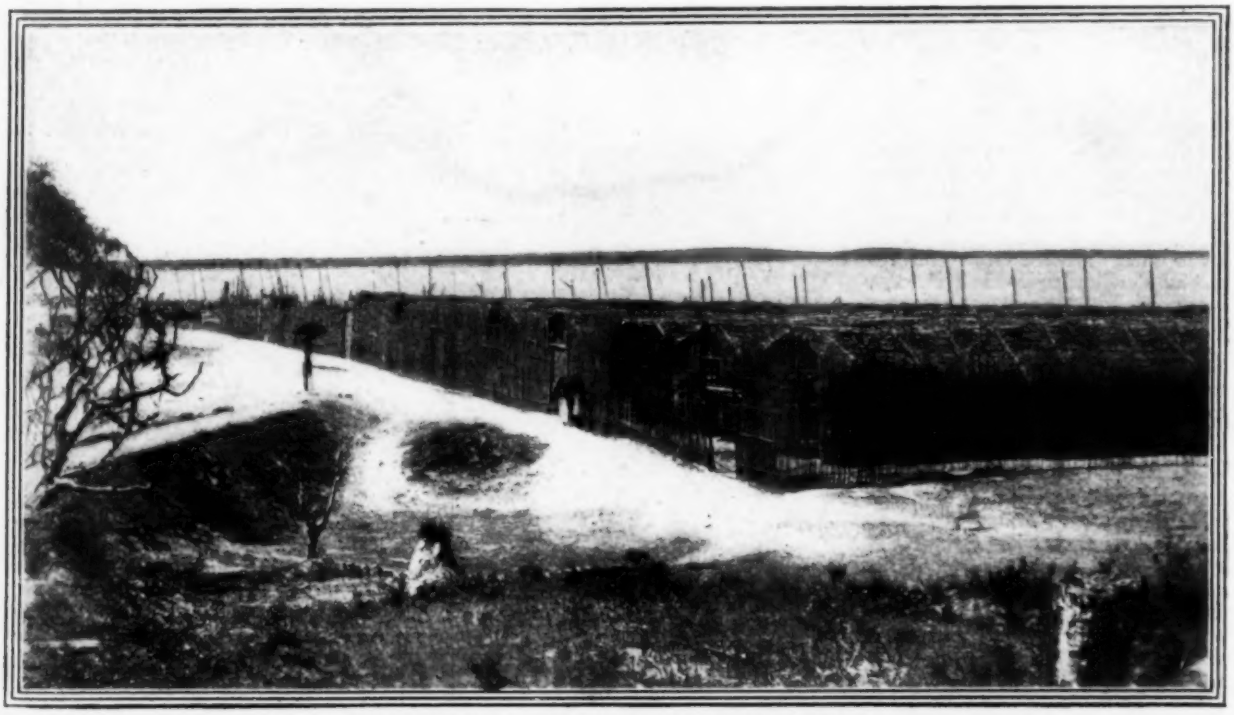
FROM the islands of the East Indies, particularly Ceylon, come the greatest quantity of these beautiful jewels. There are of course other places in the Pacific and Indian Oceans where the pearl-bearing oysters may be found, but nowhere else does it appear in such quantities. This bivalve is not an edible oyster, but is more closely allied to the mussel family. It differs from the ordinary animal in having a "byssus," or bundle of tough threads, by means of which it secures a firm adherence to suitable materials, and similar to the facilities possessed by the mussel. Attempts are now being made in cultivating this oyster by artificial impregnation of the pearl-forming larvæ. Investigation is being carried out to ascertain the origin of the spat and how it periodically disappears. In connection with this research a thorough study is being made of the sea currents on and around the oyster banks and of the surface drift in the Gulf.

The pearl banks of Ceylon are merely sand banks formed of sandstone and concretions upon which isolated masses of coral grow without forming reefs, so that severe disturbance of the oyster bed may very easily be set up. It is found that the collection of the spat by native divers is slow, but the most satisfactory.

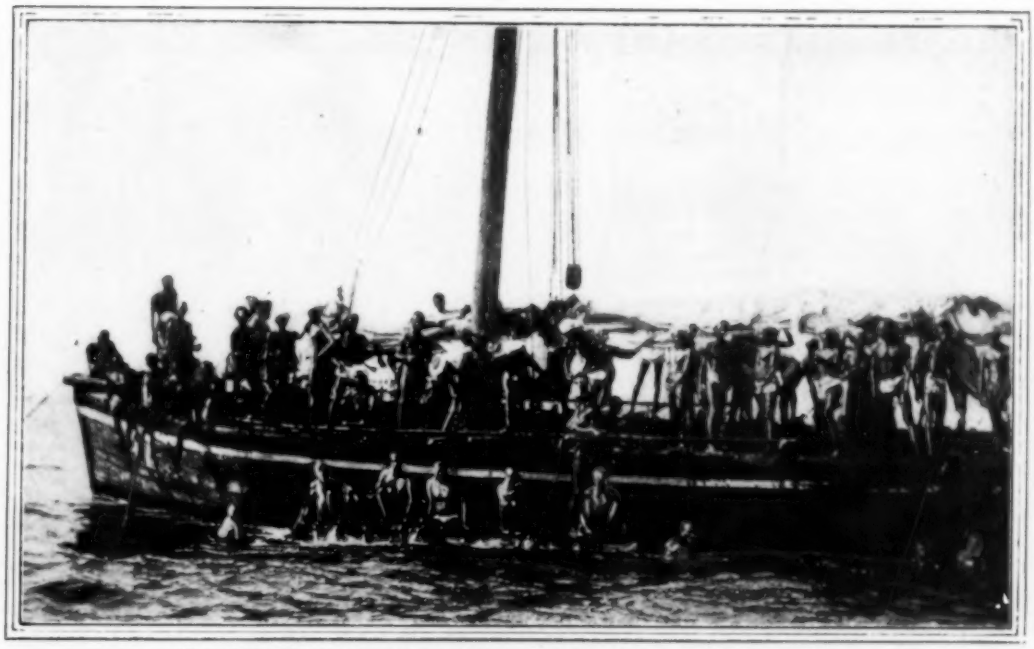
The island derives quite a considerable portion of its revenue from the proceeds of the pearl fisheries. The superintendent of the pearl banks has charge of all the fisheries, and the diving, though done by the natives from their own boats, is carefully supervised. These boats are a most strange sort of craft, sharp both fore and aft, long, low and rakish, with great yellow bamboo mast pointed high in the air and curiously shaped sails.

On the day appointed for the fishing—for the government does not allow the oyster banks to be depleted every day, by any means—two or three hundred of these boats are ready for the treasure hunt. Instructions are usually given to take on the divers and leave at midnight, accompanied by the steamer which carries the superintendent. Arriving at the banks, each boat takes up its appointed station in proper order and all eyes turn to the steamer awaiting the signal to begin operations. All is anxiety. Five divers in each boat stand like ebon statues on the gunwales, armed with diving-stones, nets and ropes, the extra divers eagerly watching them.

The superintendent usually stands on the deck of the steamer with a sailor at his side holding the signal halyards. Minutes seem hours. At last the signal-flag rises slowly, and as it touches the masthead and breaks out on the morning breeze, five hundred divers, with their stones and nets,



THE GOVERNMENT ENCLOSURES ON THE BEACH, CEYLON



SHOWING THE DIVERS ON THE SIDE OF THE BOAT AND IN THE WATER

plunge silently into the sea. The sensation experienced as the crowd of human beings disappear in the depth, leaving but a few bubbles to mark their downward path, is beyond description. The watch shows a quarter, a half, then three-quarters of a minute, and still no one appears. Then a dozen heads and shoulders, then fifty, then a hundred and more shoot up to the surface, bubbling and spluttering as they reach the air after their submarine excursion.

Now all is bustle. The boatmen pull in the nets of oysters, the divers, but little fatigued, clamber into the boats and see their oysters counted into distinct heaps by the peon in charge of the boat, each diver having brought up from fifty to seventy-five oysters. As the last divers come over the sides of the boat, the second five hundred, who have quietly waited their turn, rise up with their nets and stones and plunging into the sea, disappear as rapidly and as silently as their comrades had before them. The preparations for diving are exceedingly simple, no head gear or diving-dress being used. The native has each his diving-stone, which is a conical-shaped piece of granite of about ten pounds weight. Through this is rove a double rope of hemp or cocoanut fiber of sufficient length to reach the bottom. One end of this rope is fastened to the boat. When diving the native places his foot in a loop on the stone, allowing the weight to carry him to the bottom, where the stone is cast aside, leaving the diver free with his net or bag, to which is fastened the end of the double rope. The stone is pulled up and taken in the boat, thus keeping up the connection.

The diver takes his basket, lies flat on his face and sweeps the oysters rapidly into the bag, and when he has secured enough or can remain down no longer he gives the rope a strong pull to give himself an impetus upward and then floats to the surface while his comrades haul in the oysters.

When the day's work is over the fleet starts shoreward, and, taking advantage of the freshening breeze, up go the long spider-rigged masts with their wide winged sails, and the sharp-nosed boats slip noiselessly landward.

When the pearl fleet reaches shore the peons, with a squad of Malay riflemen, clear an open space between them and the crowd on the beach so as to allow the unloading of the boats, which is at once begun. The oysters are divided on the sand into four equal parts, three of which go to the government, while the remaining fourth is shared among the boatmen, the divers and the boat-owners, the divers receiving rather more than the others. All the government oysters are carried in baskets to large bamboo inclosures, where they are kept to be sold at auction on the following day. The fishermen's fourth is either auctioned or kept by the owners, who sell the pearls after the fish are cleared of them, the chance-taker always keeping his oysters, and when able to do so buying from his fellows who want the money and are willing to sell them cheap.

BRINGING UP THE PEARL OYSTERS FROM THE BOATS TO THE GOVERNMENT ENCLOSURES

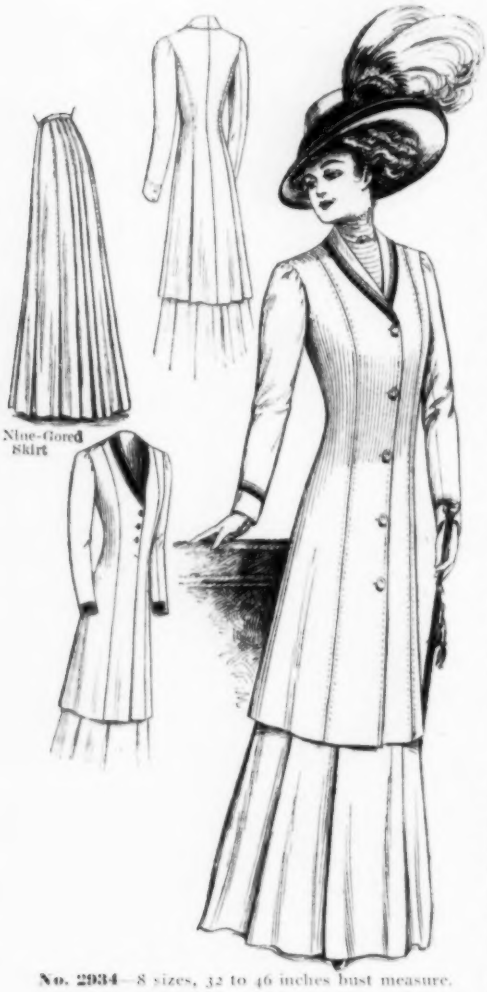
New Designs in Tailored Gowns for the Coming Season

(See Colored Plate)

No. 2915 (15 cents).—An unusually well-cut coat design is illustrated in light-brown broadcloth on the opposite page. The fancy collar on the large figure and the cuffs illustrated on the back view are decidedly unique and pretty, but both of these may be omitted and replaced by a plain cuff and a shawl collar. There is a seam at the center-back and a double inverted box-pleat at each side-back seam below the hip. Two lengths are provided for in the pattern and the fronts close in single-breasted style. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2934 (15 cents).—Blue-striped fancy worsted material was used with black soutache braid for reproducing the smart suit illustrated in the colored plate. The collar is of velvet, edged with olive-green satin. The cut of the coat is of the very latest and shows very graceful lines. The nine-gored skirt has a pleat of flounce depth at each side seam and two full-length pleats at each side of the back. Two collars are given with the pattern, a narrow shawl collar and a flat band collar. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires ten and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, six and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or five and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures three and three-quarter yards around the lower edge.

No. 2915—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



Nine-Gored Skirt

No. 2934—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2908 (15 cents).—The pleated models are to the fore again with slight modifications from the former designs. The model illustrated is cut in seven gores and has four full-length pleats at each side of the front and back. A very pretty skirt after this model was seen in the new two-colored diagonal cheviot, brown and tan being the colors used in weaving. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the lower edge is three and seven-eighths yards.

The greatest novelties for coats this season are the homespuns, mannish mixtures and mélanges. Wide-wale diagonals in very lustrous surface cloths, having almost the brilliancy of a zibeline, are being used in separate coats. In the rich dark colorings of fall these are especially handsome. Their use will be a fall novelty feature.

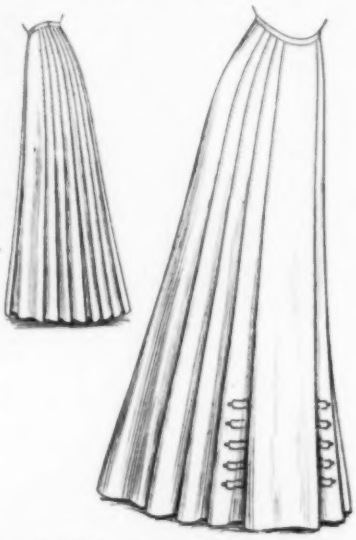
There has been an effort made this year to create interest in brilliant hunter's pink, for separate coats. Some high French novelty cloths are shown in this brilliant tone. As an incidental novelty, they may be used to some extent during the early season.

In the more dressy styles broadcloth coats promise to be popular. They appear in a most interesting assortment of novelty styles. The ladies' tailors find the plain broadcloth an excellent medium for working up the designs known as dress coats. An increasing number of these models are being shown.

Great interest is being manifested in pile fabrics for winter coats. Velvet coats are favorably mentioned in connection with three-piece costumes. The black velvet coat, handsomely jetted and braided, is a feature among novelty showings. Velour coats, richly braided, are already shown in a number of different styles.

Among cloth imitations of fur, seal plush bids fair to lead. These are shown in both fancy styles and in the plainer models, such as appear in real furs.

Jet trimmings and jet buttons are being featured on wraps of dressy character. Pile fabric garments also show handsome jeweled buttons, in the style seen on fur coats. Large jet ornaments appear on some of the novelty evening wraps. Pendant fringes in bugles and beads will be used on dressy wraps.



No. 2908—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

2934, LADIES' COAT SUIT. 15C.

2915, LADIES' COAT. 15C.
2908, LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. 15C.

NEW DESIGNS IN TAILORED GOWNS FOR THE COMING SEASON

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

ISSUED ONLY BY

NEW YORK CHICAGO THE McCALL COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

SMART FASHIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER

2916, LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST. 15 CENTS
2823, LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. 15 CENTS
2917, LADIES' WAIST. 15 CENTS
2713, LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT. 15 CENTS

McCALL PATTERNS
(All Seams Allowed)

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Smart Fashions for Fall and Winter

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

No. 2916—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

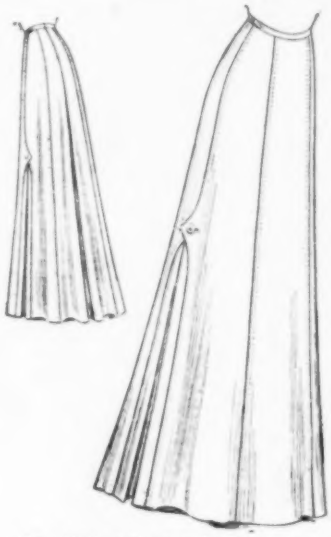
No. 2916 (15 cents).—Satin is to continue in high favor during the coming season. A very handsome costume is illustrated on the opposite page in dark-blue satin with soutache trimming in the same shade. A chemisette of lace and embroidery finishes the neck. The waist is a simple model with two tucks at front and back and a trimming with points, which is inserted under the first tuck. If desired, this trimming piece may be omitted. The sleeve is a very striking and stylish design. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2917 (15 cents).—A strikingly distinguished costume like the model was seen in light-tan chiffon broadcloth, with trimmings of soutache and velvet in olive green. The unique little scarf which shows its ends below the buttons is of olive-green satin. The waist closes in front and may have long or short sleeves. The neck is finished with a chemisette of Valenciennes insertions. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires four yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2917—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2823 (15 cents).—Our illustration portrays a popular seven-gored model with pleated side insets. A very smart skirt after this design was made of white linen. The tab extensions on the first side gores are seemingly held in position with pearl buttons. An inverted box-pleat finishes the back closing. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires six and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures three and three-eighths yards around the lower edge.

No. 2713 (15 cents).—The skirt illustrated has all of the grace of a circular skirt, without its disadvantages. As it is cut in six gores, there is no danger whatever of sagging. The front and back gores are pleated in double box-pleat effect, the opening being arranged at the back to the left of pleats. The materials suggested for its development are broadcloth, Panama, mohair, serge, linen and cheviot. The pattern may be had in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires for six twenty-six, five and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the lower edge is three and a half yards.



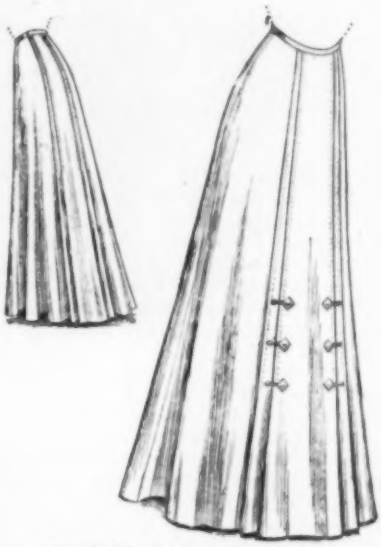
No. 2823—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

MANNISH materials in invisible checks and stripes are being used extensively this fall. Great novelty in cut is seen in both jackets and skirts of the new tailor suits. The elongated waistline is the feature in all the new suits. This, together with the odd shaping of the gores at the sides and back, gives the designer much opportunity for individual work.

The shield style coat with wide, one-side lap is much seen. As a distinctive feature away from the conventional effect of single or double-breasted lap, this wide one-side lapping with invisible fastening will be much in evidence. Suits of this character are elaborately braided and embroidered in self-tone.

For this particular kind of work, plain cloths are very effective. This means broadcloth of the better quality for expensive suits highly ornamented with braiding and embroidery designs.

Much novelty is being introduced in the designs of the jackets. The long-waisted cut is a dominant note, and peculiar and novel side and back goring is a feature. All the new features shown in Paris model garments are being shown in this country. Novelty and variety in skirt designs lend unusual interest to the fall fashions, and the fashion designers have quickly taken up with the idea of pleated effects.



No. 2713—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

Two Pretty Waists

No. 2919—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2919 (15 cents).—This new shirt waist shows a very stylish combination of tucks and allover embroidery and insertion. If made of silk, satin, cashmere, etc., fancy silk braid or jet banding could be substituted for the embroidery. It would be very lovely made of plain net combined with allover lace and trimmed with lace insertion in the manner shown here. The closing is in the center-back under the box-pleat effect. The sleeves are very novel and pretty, being tucked from the shoulder seams to the wrists and stylishly trimmed with insertion. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2927 (15 cents).—White linen made this smart tailored shirt waist but the pattern can be used just as well for slik, satin, cashmere, albatross, French flannel, etc. The front is gracefully tucked and buttons down the center to just above the waistline, where the closing is slashed away for about an inch to give a fancy effect. The back has its fulness arranged in two deep tucks on each side of the center stitched down to the waistline. The pattern of this pretty and useful shirt waist comes in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2927—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

The very large mesh veils, a woven square or a dot about half an inch in diameter, held together by the finest of threads, is in general vogue in Paris at the present time. Seldom is a veiling fad of such pronounced type so generally adopted by all classes. The thinner and finer the weave the better. Colors and black are used, the black always on the black and white hats, and the color used only where it matches the hat shade or its trimming. Blues and hyacinth shades are the usual colors.

French women are now wearing their veils pinned in at the back of the neck, in the style introduced by Americans. The extra fulness of the veil is folded under the chin in a becoming way. Another veil frequently seen is the hand-run Chantilly. This is rather startling in effect, and certainly makes the wearer a noticeable figure, particularly since it is worn pinned in at the neck. It is seen only in white or cream. In auto veils the two-toned effects are the most favored styles. These in a combination of light and dark shades of the same color have been popular.

Dressy Frocks of Sillk and Cashmere

(See Illustration on page 21)

No. 2923 (15 cents).—A lovely gown, elaborate enough for any social function where a low-necked dress is not absolutely required, is shown in the illustration on the opposite page. This model is made of olive-green liberty meteor silk, but taffeta, pongee, tussah, satin, fancy silk of any kind, or cashmere, henrietta or any soft woolen can be substituted for its development if desired. The yoke is of ecru allover lace with the trimmings of fancy silk banding in shades of pale-blue and green. The waist has its fulness tucked beneath a square yoke both front and back. The sleeves are very becoming and pretty, being adorned with clusters of tucks for their whole length. The skirt of this dress is cut with five gores and has a gored and tucked flounce. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, six and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or five and a half yards of the material that is woven fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is three and three-quarter yards around the bottom. This costume is again illustrated and described on page 32.

Nos. 2939-2886 (15 cents each).—This handsome gown is made of the fine-woven cashmere that is to be used so much this season. A delightful shade of pale blue was chosen trimmed with bands of fancy jet and having a vest effect of pale-blue allover lace and a pointed yoke of white. The soft drapery of the front of this waist is extremely becoming to slender figures, and makes up beautifully in evening materials, silk, satin, net, lace, voile, cashmere, etc. The gown just described would be very lovely made of apricot satin with a drapery of chiffon on the waist, held in place by buckles or bands of fancy bead trimming. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and a half

2939

2923 2886

Dressy Frocks of Silk and Cashmere

2923, Ladies' Dress 2939, Ladies' Blouse Waist 2886, Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt

yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide. The waist is shown again on page 27, where it is illustrated made up in different material.

The skirt (No. 2886) has seven gores and is charming in cut and proportion and retains the slimness of line characteristic of the Directoire modes, but adds a modest, graceful fulness at the bottom, representing the highest skill of the designer. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the lower edge is three and seven-eighths yards.

Effective Satin Gown

Nos. 2932-2563 (15 cents each). — A very handsome gown resulted from the use of a deep-raspberry satin with silk braiding in the same tone and large and small jet buttons. A guimpe of cream-colored tucked net with an embroidered pink silk dot was worn with it. A very pretty dark-blue wool batiste in a shadow check was employed in another reproduction for less dressy wear. It was trimmed with black satin bands outlined with soutache. Remarkably dainty materials can be purchased for guimpes, which will require no trimming whatever. Among these are the fancy swisses and batistes, which have a pretty lace-like stripe. The dress is in jumper effect and has a seven-gored skirt, the front panel of which is in one with the waist. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and half yards thirty-six inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The lower edge measures three and three-eighths yards.

The guimpe (No. 2563) which is used with this gown is provided with two styles of sleeve, a plain and a tucked leg-o'-mutton. The neck is marked for square, round and pointed outline, which are to be used as a guide when facing or trimming with lace or contrasting material. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

2932, Ladies' Dress 2563, Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip

The fancy for jet which has developed rapidly during the season has brought out many frocks of black tulle—a name which the French apply to all nets — jet embroidered; and while some of these models are all in black, there are charming examples of the black over color. One of the handsomest things we have seen among the new models was a black tulle exquisitely embroidered in jet and made over gold tissue.

Another stunning jet-embroidered black net frock was made over white satin veiled in pink chiffon.

The gold and silver tissues are most effectively used as foundations for nets other than black, and some especially pretty effects are attained in gray and silver. A gray net tunic, embroidered in silver and falling over a silver tissue, which had sparkling points on a duller ground, made a remarkably attractive dinner frock, and for wear with it was furnished a long scarf of vivid rose.

Another gray net gown was trimmed in silver lace and made up over a soft old-rose satin sprinkled with little embroidered dots of silver.

Woven gold and silver nets are in general use and not only supply guimpes, sleeves and trimming, but are even made up into frocks over a foundation of gold tissue. These, of course, are gorgeous gowns, yet they are by no means so barbaric as they sound, for the gold nets take dull soft tones and are often embroidered in dull gold or gold and silver.

Some of the most delightful evening frocks of the fall and winter season are in white net embroidered in clear or gold crystal and made in draped tunic fashion over clinging robes of white satin. Embroidered nets of all kinds and innumerable fancy weaves and mesnes are used.

In evening dresses the continued use of satin is also very noticeable. By far the larger proportion of dresses at every evening gathering are of satin-surfaced fabrics. The tendency to make use of medium dark tones for even décolleté dresses is most marked. Other uses of satin are found in evening wraps of Oriental style.

2932

A Stylish Walking Gown for Autumn

Nos. 2904-2903 (15 cents each).—This smart gown is simplicity personified and yet it is extremely stylish both in cut and finish. Fancy-striped cheviot was used for our model, but the pattern is suited to broadcloth, Panama, serge, cashmere or almost any seasonable material. The waist closes at the left side of the front and has an added rever effect of contrasting cloth prettily braided with soutache. The plain sleeves are similarly trimmed, as is also the high stock collar. The back of the waist is in one piece and has its slight fulness gathered into the waistline. This is an extremely easy waist to make and can be fitted without the least difficulty. It is especially appropriate to women with full figures. The pattern is in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2903) is a new seven-gored style with a pleated section set in below the front breadth. It can be cut in round or shorter length as desired. Our model is prettily trimmed with soutache and buttons to match the waist. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four yards around the bottom.

The present rivalry between the Merovingian waistline and the normal waistline is keen. In almost any fashionable gathering, examples of both sorts will be shown. Every fabric, from the sheerest batiste, wrought with heavy embroidery, to the practical blue serge, is at present made in the Merovingian style, and in every instance seemed suited to it, a point which speaks well for its probable success.

2904

2903

A charming gown of this sort has just been imported for a tall brunette of ample figure, who carries the style admirably. The dress was of very fine dark navy-blue serge, with touches of emerald green in the lingerie frills that finish the sleeves and neck. There was a standing collar of lingerie material.

Another version of this model was in a light-tan serge, the satin bands in black, but it could hardly be counted a success.

The extremely plain tailored suit is to be very fashionable this fall. In heavy cheviots in parme, and in fine serges in navy blue, and cheviots in khaki, these plain suits are worn by many of the smartest dressers.

The white linen shirt waist with frill or full jabot is the favorite with these tailored suits. Very broad jabots are favored, and they are worn entirely outside the coat.

The skirts have lost their scant outlines, and are pleated in groups, or with broad double box-pleats back and front, or with the yoke effect described elsewhere.

2904, Ladies' Shirt Waist
2903, Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt with Pleated Section

Attractive Fashions

No. 2932 (15 cents).—A very pretty afternoon dress, suitable for fall and winter, is here shown. Our model is of dark-red cashmere trimmed with fancy red and black silk braid. The costume is in jumper effect with the front gore of the skirt extended to form the waist, which is joined to the back portion by broad strap effects over the shoulders. The sides of the waist portion do not meet but allow the guimpe to be displayed. The skirt is cut with seven gores. Any material that forms a pretty contrast, fancy silk, satin, messaline, etc., or allover lace, embroidery, tucked lawn or net can be used for the guimpe. The pattern of this simple but stylish frock is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, six and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom of the skirt is three and three-eighths yards.

Seven-Gored Skirt

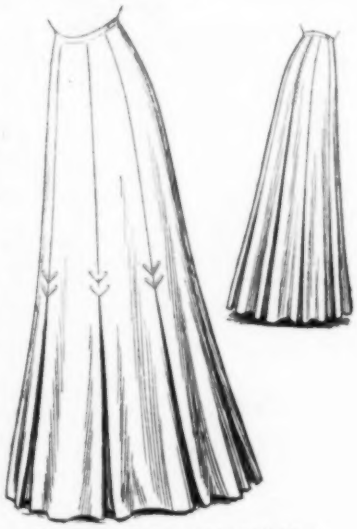
No. 2932—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2924 (15 cents).—A very smart blouse waist is here shown. This is very stylishly tucked across the front in such a way that it really needs no other trimming. The closing is in the back under the box-pleat effect. The sleeves are very pretty with their clusters of tucks and smart points that come down well over the hand. This model can be used for lingerie materials, linen, satin, taffeta, cashmere, albatross, etc. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

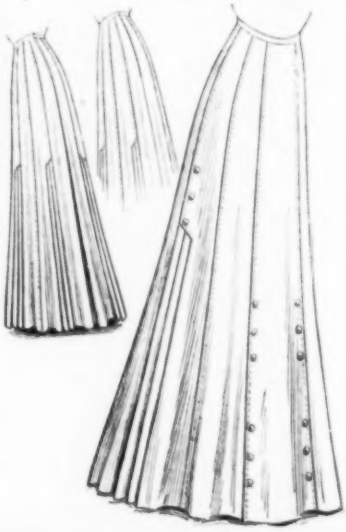
No. 2941 (15 cents).—This nine-gored skirt is well suited to either cloth or silk materials. It has an inverted pleat at the back and to flounce depth at all other seams, thus giving it a graceful swing at the feet. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

No. 2943 (15 cents).—One of the new eleven-gored skirts is shown in this model. It has pleats at the side seams and can be made with either an inverted pleat or habit back. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four yards.

No. 2924—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2941—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



No. 2943—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

New Fashion Ideas for Autumn Days

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

No. 2945 (15 cents).—Nut-brown broadcloth, trimmed with narrow bands of velvet outlined with silk soutache, was used for this new type of Princess gown, which is made with a deep-pointed yoke of Princess lace. Another view of this costume is shown on page 31, where a full description will be found.

Nos. 2919-2914 (15 cents each).—This pretty dress is made of a dark-blue fancy cheviot with an almost invisible stripe of black, but the pattern is suited to broadcloth, Panama, cashmere, satin, taffeta or almost any seasonable material. The waist has a small yoke and high stock collar of allover lace, and is trimmed with soutache and tiny buttons. Another view can be found on page 20, where a detailed description is given.

The skirt (No. 2914) is a graceful pleated model with panel front. It is again illustrated and described on page 28.

New Fashion Ideas for Autumn Days

2945, Ladies' Nine-Gored Princess Dress
Price, 15 cents

2919, Ladies' Blouse Waist. Price, 15 cents
2914, Ladies' Yoke Skirt with Front Panel. Price, 15 cents

(See descriptions on page 24)

Stylish Designs for Dressy Waists

No. 2902 (15 cents).—Navy-blue satin made this a pretty and serviceable waist. The removable chemisette is of net profusely braided with silk soutache in the same tone. The collar is a pretty feature; it may be in square or in shallow rounded outline, while the sleeves may be in either of two lengths. Taffeta, messaline, pongee, albatross, chambray and madras are all excellent mediums. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2935 (15 cents).—A plain waist or overblouse, which is worn over a guimpe like the model illustrated, may be trimmed in any number of ways and can be adapted for almost any kind of wear. It could form part of a very pretty tub dress of chambray or linen with a guimpe of batiste having insertions of Valenciennes lace. Of satin or velvet matching the color of the cloth skirt, it would make a rich-looking costume. The guimpe extends to yoke depth only, thus dispensing with any extra material below the bust. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the waist, in the thirty-six-inch size, two yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or seven-eighths yard forty-four inches wide; for the guimpe, two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards of any material forty-four inches wide.

No. 2935—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 2944 (15 cents).—A very pretty waist after this model was made of cream-white batiste with embroidery for yoke and sleeves. The fronts, back and sleeves are stitched in fine tucks and attached to the yoke. The fine tucks terminate in a wide shirred tuck which extends across the front, back and sleeve. A daintier design for lingerie materials or soft silks could not be conceived. The waist is made without a lining, and if short sleeves are preferred the sleeve is cut off below the puff. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Shirt waists for the fall season remain about the same. At the present time there are no strong indications of a change from the simple, full-length sleeve.

The only change yet suggested is the breaking of the simple sleeve into small puff effect at elbow or wrist. Sleeves of this type are shown on a few of the high-class models sent over by the great Parisian dressmakers.

Waists of cotton crêpe continue to be worn extensively. These are made of domestic and imported crêpe, in many excellent styles. Hand embroidery is used largely on the better models and real Irish is employed to a considerable extent.

No. 2902—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

A waist is shown composed entirely of fine tucked lawn, which at a distance looks like crêpe. It has no trimming whatsoever, except Irish crochet buttons down the front.

While lingerie waists are still popular many tailored models in linen, madras and shirtings are worn. And although white waists are particularly desirable, some pretty models are being shown with white grounds and colored markings in stripes and checks.

Hand embroidery done in colors is also used on many of the more expensive tailored waists, but it has not proved a great success.

Many net waists are displayed in the shops in both white and colors. Many of the white net waists are made so that they can be washed as readily as a lingerie garment.

The vogue of the two-piece suit has helped materially to keep up the demand for colored waists.

There is talk in Paris of a revival of the Louis styles, and this may means something interesting regarding the sleeve lengths for the late winter and early spring, 1910, models. However, these changes are yet too faintly outlined to be of any immediate interest.

Irish lace is still all the rage as a trimming for linen waists, in both tailored and fancy styles. The former effects, however, that is, the tailored shirt with the real Irish lace trimming, is the greater novelty. At the present time waists of this character are being sold in fashionable New York shops.

No. 2944—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

One of the smart specials of the late summer is the middy blouse, a copy of the blouse worn by the Government marines. These blouses have made a great hit, displacing the waist in Peter Pan style, which promised to go so well in the early season. The sailor blouse, however, has attracted great attention.

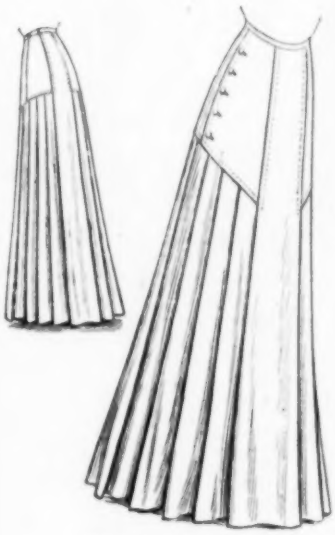
The Latest Designs for Waists and Skirt

No. 2904 (15 cents).—This smart tailored shirt waist is suited to such materials as linen, madras, percale, chambray and the new light-weight but durable material called flaxon, which can be obtained in fancy striped white goods or white with colored stripes or figures. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2939 (15 cents).—The soft drapery, which is the characteristic feature of this dainty waist, gives a most attractive effect. The waist itself is absolutely plain, affording opportunity for endless designs in trimming. A very stylish waist was shown in pale-blue silk mull with bands of pale ecru lace. The front of the waist was faced with allover lace in the same tone; the gauntlet cuffs, if used, might be made of the same. The draped piece is pleated on the shoulder and at the back, where it disappears under the girdle. All soft sheer materials are adapted to the mode. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2938 (15 cents).—Pleated skirts have returned to favor, but the newest designs have plain gored upper sections. In many the pleated section is only in flounce depth; the majority are derived from the Merovingian dresses and show a yoke with a deep hip line. The design illustrated is an excellent representative of the newest models. The upper portion is in six gores, while the pleated section has two gores on each side. The opening is at the left of the back panel. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is three and three-quarter yards.

No. 2904—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2938—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Serge is distinctly one of the most important fabrics for fall. The widewale diagonal serge, which was much used in white as well as in color last summer, is still in evidence, but has yielded place, in so far as modishness is concerned, to finer weaves, and with the white serge as with the blue serges, which this year are very smart in addition to being as always extremely serviceable, the hard surface has given place to the softer looser weaves. To be sure, the soft fine serge does not shed dust as the harder weaves do, and a soft white serge soils readily; but when did the makers of fashion ever consider utilitarian matters?

They are exceedingly pretty, these suits of fine supple serge. Some of them are made in frock and coat costumes, the frock a near relation to the jumper and with a bodice mostly composed of sheer net or chiffon or other cool material.

There are very knowing little frocks, too, which are on the straight Merovingian order, with only a shallow yoke and undersleeves of sheer material, and some of these models are most alluring.

The straight princess or redingote of serge, braided with soutache or rattail and suggesting in general lines and character the linen models lately seen, is a charming thing for mountains or northern shore, and the long loose coat accompanying it will be welcome enough on cool days. This coat in the dressier models often assumes cutaway lines, meeting only at the bust or meeting not at all and leaving the front of the frock beneath showing.

Other models have the long straight fronts buttoning on the bust or fastening there under ornaments of passementerie or of silk. Some effective models with straight falling fronts have semi-military braid effects down each side.

Heavy crochet or knotted lace is sometimes used for trimming, and we have seen some French models whose coats, falling straight over the front like a priestly vestment, open on the left shoulder and along the under-arm seams, with lacings or straps to hold front and back in place.

Among the imported costumes, too, are some tremendously good-looking coat and skirt suits of serge plainly but beautifully tailored with novel cut and seam arrangements, but without trimming, save for a collar facing of some vivid Indian print, something in which glowing red or Chinese blue or the beautiful Oriental yellow is the chief color.

Large loose separate coats are made of white serge and are comfortable things to throw on over a frock where additional warmth is needed and elegance is out of place. One of the most attractive models we have seen was buttoned down the front with huge white pearl buttons, had a shawl collar which ran down in a point in the middle back, and the sleeves were wide and open, the bottom of each turned up six or eight inches and buttoned to the sleeve with big pearl buttons.

No. 2939—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

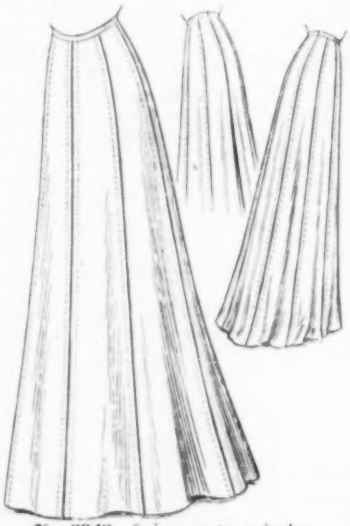
A Fall Jacket and Some New Skirts

No. 2933 (15 cents).—Many of the new fall and winter jackets are made in Norfolk style. This model is one of the most successful of these new designs. It is made of tan covert with applied box-pleats. The neck is finished by a notched collar with jaunty lapels. The jacket can be cut in either of two lengths, as plainly shown in the illustration. This is a very easy style of coat to make at home as it requires little fitting and is always smart looking. Covert, cheviot or serge are the materials generally used for these coats. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2933—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2942 (15 cents).—A seven-gored skirt is always a favorite model and this design is so pretty and up to date in every respect that it is sure to be popular. The back can be arranged in either inverted pleat or habit style as preferred. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. Width around bottom, three and three-quarter yards.

No. 2914 (15 cents).—This model is one of the new yoke skirts with front panel and a gored pleated lower section. It is shown again on page 43. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, eight yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four and one-quarter yards around the bottom.



No. 2942—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

About the only novelty that has been presented lately for cloth suits is the introduction of homespun cloths. These materials are now appearing in suits for fall use. They are in the gray and neutral tones, as well as dark fall colorings, and are stylish-looking and practical.

Just the degree of popularity that will be given these materials is yet to be learned. Homespun cloths, however, are being talked of quite generally for tailor suits. The three-piece suit continues to be fashionable, and those in checked worsteds are at present in good request.

The latest coats do not differ to any extent in cut from the earlier models. The straight Directoire line is being observed, and the low hip trimming emphasizes the point in the figure line, around which new fashions are revolving.

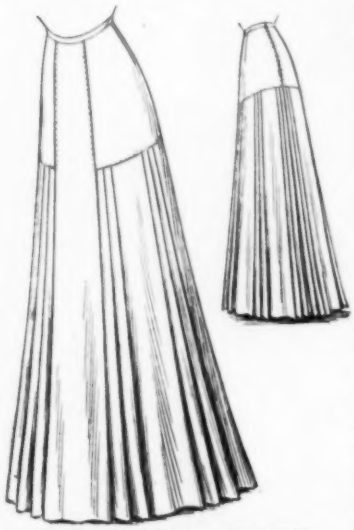
The coat with the Buster Brown belt is a popular model; the side strappings across the hips, in series of three or four bands, make up a popular and successful coat design; there are also some new models showing odd arrangements of big pockets and pocket trimmings, these also at the low hip-line. Other features in coat designs are the wide one-side lap and the shield front.

The New Coat Dress and a Stylish Tucked Costume

(*See Illustration on page 29*)

Nos. 2927-2594 (15 cents each).—This pretty gown is made of old-blue cashmere. The waist is a smart model with its fulness arranged in tucks on the shoulders. It closes in the center-front with buttons and buttonholes. At the back the deep tucks that run over the sleeves are extended to the waistline. The sleeves are made in two portions, joined on the upper part of the arm by a tuck stylishly trimmed with buttons to the elbow. This waist can form a part of a costume, as shown in the illustration on the opposite page, or it can be used as a shirt waist and made of linen, madras, lawn, taffeta, satin, French flannel, cotton crêpe or any desired material. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2594) is cut with thirteen gores. The design can be made up with either the fashionable high or the regulation waistline, as one likes best. It can be in either round or shorter length. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, seven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four and one-eighth yards.



No. 2914—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 2937 (15 cents).—On this figure is shown one of the very latest fashion ideas of the season, what is called the new coat costume. This is a Princess gown that is finished at the neck with a coat collar and buttons down the center-front and has a gored pleated section let in just below the hips in Moyen Age effect. Our model is a myrtle-green broadcloth trimmed with velvet and silk soutache of a slightly darker shade. This gown is again illustrated on page 30, where a full description will be found.

The New Coat Dress and a Stylish Tucked Costume

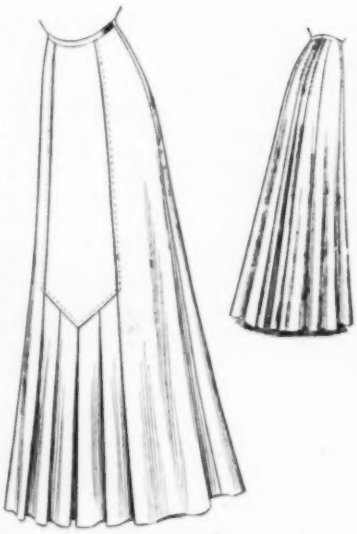
2927, Ladies' Waist. Price, 15 cents
2594, Ladies' Thirteen-Gored Pleated Skirt. Price, 15 cents
2937, Ladies' Coat Dress. Price, 15 cents

(See descriptions on page 28)

A New Coat Dress and Two Stylish Skirts

No. 2937 (15 cents).—The very latest fashion notes are the coat dresses. Smart women have completely succumbed to their trim attractiveness. They are seen in linen, pongee, cotton rep and seasonable woolens. The designs vary in detail but the characteristic feature is the front closing, which extends to the lower edge, and the coat-like finish at the neck. The sides may be plain or a deep-pleated section may be inserted below the hip. The design illustrated is a good representative of the style; it buttons down the center-front, while the back panel has a center-back seam with an inverted box-pleat in the skirt portion. Each side section has two gores and is laid in groups of three pleats. They are joined to the body portion under the tucks. A charming reproduction was shown in heavy white ramie linen with collar of blue linen. The lines are exceedingly graceful, the body portion being semi-fitted. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, nine yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, five and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or four and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is three and seven-eighths yards.

No. 2937—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2903—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 2903 (15 cents).—This attractive seven-gored skirt shows the popular pleated inset, which brings the design up-to-date without complicating the construction. The back has two pleats at each side of the center. The model is equally adaptable as a separate skirt or as part of a costume. A very pretty skirt for wear with shirt waists was made after this design of dark-blue diagonal mohair. Linen, cotton rep, duck and serge are serviceable mediums. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wde. The width around the lower edge is four yards.

No. 2925 (15 cents).—A skirt like the illustration was strikingly becoming when worn as part of a figured green foulard costume. As a separate skirt it would give excellent wear developed in denim, linen, mohair, Panama or serge. The upper portion is cut in one piece and is fitted with darts; the lower portion is composed of a straight box-pleated piece. Bordered materials or flouncing could be used to advantage for the lower portion. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The measurement around the lower edge is four and a half yards.

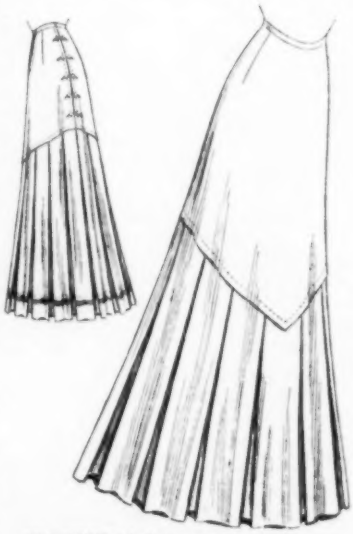
The novelties in braids this fall cover a wide range and show the employment of a great many different kinds. The combination idea runs strongly throughout the line, and often two or three kinds of braid are united in a single pattern, these patterns, of course, appearing more like passementerie. Many of these novelties are hand made, the designs being as intricate and effective as where the more expensive silk and worsted braids are employed.

The designs are often in open effect. A lacy pattern is sometimes worked out with fancy braid between two straight edge braids. This straight edge braid may be of the Hercules, Titan or lace variety. Again, an old-fashion wave or rick-rack braid forms the border. Some of the most popular features are designs wrought from rice braid in colors, this being the new name for the braid familiarized under the name coronation.

Every design that has this rice braid in it seems to meet with approval. It is shown in bands made entirely of the rice braid; also in patterns in combination with Mexican lace stitches and lace pattern braid; again, in conjunction with tubular and soutache braid and with the wave braid. Embroidery motifs of this braid are also mounted on open pattern lace braid.

Another idea which is creeping strongly into braid lines, making itself apparent at the present time, is the use of soutache in knotted macramé work. This is distinctly new, and the idea will doubtless increase in strength as the season advances.

Another item of importance is tubular effects. This is apparent in many of the novelties. Tubular braid embroidery on coarse Russian net is a new feature. This is found in the lines of novelties, being at the present time shown in white on a groundwork of cotton net to be used as trimming for linen and other wash fabrics.



No. 2925—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

A Charming Princess Model

No. 2945 (15 cents).—The Princess styles have certainly revolutionized the fashion world. The variations are legion; they may button at the front, back or side, some have pleated side sections, deep, gathered hip flounces, but in all the long graceful lines characteristic of the mode are apparent. A model of excellent cut has been designed which may be adapted in an endless number of ways. Different styles of trimming will produce widely different effects. A street costume could be made with high neck and long sleeves; for an evening dress the neck may be cut out in round, square or pointed outline, while the sleeves may be cut short or omitted entirely. Again, the dress in low neck and without sleeves might be worn over a guimpe. An inverted box-pleat finishes the back closing and a plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve is supplied as well as the gathered mousqeutaire sleeve. Rich effects could be obtained with satin, velvet, firm silks and braided broadcloth. Pongee, tussah, linen and serge would give good service for general wear. The pattern can be had in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires ten and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, six yards forty-four inches wide or five yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four and one-quarter yards.

In all the new Princess frocks a great use is made of band trimmings. At the present time the strongest demand is for jet buttons and allover beaded jet bands and nets.

Beads and bugle trimmings of all sorts will be greatly used this fall. In addition to bands and motifs in the regulation styles, there will unquestionably be a big showing of trimmings in design known as garnitures. In many instances there will be garnitures in the forms of entire overdresses, these being as elaborate as pattern robes. Some of these are mounted on net foundations, showing elaborate designs in embroidery and braiding, while others are formed almost entirely in the passementerie effect.

Jet is in high favor as a trimming for evening gowns. The latter are literally loaded with jet-beaded, spangled and bugled laces. Colored, beaded and metallic trimmings are also employed in profusion on some of the finest types of evening gowns. Incrustations of crystal beads and jet, as well as tinsel effects, are the predominating trimming features on the majority of the above-mentioned costumes.

The vogue of Irish lace is still strongly in evidence. Coats and robes of Irish are fashionable accessories, the former worn with the finest and most elaborate costumes. The separate waist of Irish in many instances is worn with a white serge skirt. Neckwear novelties in Dutch collars, also jabots, were made up entirely of Irish lace.

No. 2945—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

For Morning and Afternoon Wear

Five-Gored Skirt

No. 2923—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

No. 2923 (15 cents).—Charming indeed was this dress of fine white cotton voile with a black hair stripe and trimmed with embroidery banding. The design, though of simple construction, has many possibilities; the waist may be made with or without the yoke, and the use of the trimming bands, or "harness," is also optional. Both the upper skirt portion and the deep flounce are cut in five gores. Beautiful effects can be obtained by the use of sheer lingerie material with trimmings of Valenciennes or embroidery in any individual style. Organdie, dimity and batiste in particular are suggested. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, six and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or five and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures three and three-quarter yards around the lower edge.

No. 2926 (15 cents).—Blue-dotted white lawn was used to excellent advantage for this attractive wrapper. Insertion and edging of Valenciennes enchanced the dainty effect. The design is one of the simplest to make; the two tucks at the shoulder are the only detail. Choice is given between the puffed sleeve in full or short length and a flowing sleeve. Organdie, lawn, dimity, mull, challie, albatross and the lighter weight silks make pretty negligeé wrappers. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires eight and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five yards forty-four inches wide.

The bronze shoe (and bronze slipper) is with us once more, after nearly a quarter century's absence. It arrived on trial earlier in the season, and the probation period having been passed it now ranks as one of the most sought-for adjuncts of the toilet of every fashionable woman. Of course the bronze shoe is not practicable for all purposes, not harmonious with all colors. Its sphere of usefulness is far more limited than that of its near relative, the bronze slipper. The latter, as a matter of course, has its limitations, and cannot, like a patent leather or suède or black velvet slipper, be utilized for house wear with all sorts and conditions of frocks.

The bronze slipper is dainty, coquettish, and when it does tone with a frock, tones splendidly. Many women who do not care to invest in the real bronze slipper at the shoemaker's buy a pretty pair of black slippers and get some bronze polish to cover them with. The effect in the end is far cheaper, for bronze slippers and shoes are often extravagant in price. Bronze slippers are much more easy on the feet than patent leather.

No. 2926—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

Dainty Lingerie Models and a Pretty Negligee

No. 2940—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2940 (10 cents).—This is one of the simplest of chemise designs to make and is nevertheless of excellent cut and style. An inverted box-pleat below the waist provides sufficient width at the back. If desired, the fulness at the waistline may be confined by a band of ribbon-run beading, which is attached at the back. Very pretty modes of trimming the square yoke suggest themselves. Longcloth and nainsook are the materials most frequently used. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or three yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2918—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2918 (15 cents).—No woman can afford to be without a dressing sacque or two, because of the comfort and relaxation they make possible. An extremely pretty dressing sacque of flowered lawn, made like the model, was most suitably trimmed with Valenciennes edging and insertion. The design presents no difficulty whatever and requires only the ordinary skill to fashion it. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2907 (15 cents).—Longcloth, nainsook and lawn are the favorite white materials used for petticoats. A petticoat of pongee silk wears remarkably well and does not soil as easily as white goods. For ordinary wear, under dark skirts, gingham, chambray, natural-colored linen and sateen in plain colors or small black or blue and white checks give good service. The model is cut in five gores and may be gathered at the back or laid in an inverted box-pleat. A circular flounce is provided for, but if desired a straight flounce of material or embroidery may be used instead. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide for the petticoat; with four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide for the straight flounce; or four and one-quarter yards of embroidery flouncing.

No. 2907—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

No. 2920 (10 cents).—A very well shaped drawers design is illustrated; the fit about the hips is all that could be desired. There is only a slight fulness at the back, which can be gathered or disposed of in a flat pleat at each side. Nainsook, longcloth and dimity are the usual selections. The pattern is cut in ten sizes, from twenty-two to forty inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards in any width for either the circular or straight ruffle.

No. 2920—10 sizes, 22 to 40 inches waist measure.

Not in years has there been such an enormous demand for Irish laces as during this past season. Motifs and medallions, in Irish and Venise laces, have also been in great request. Lace of some kind has been employed in practically all the season's novelties in dress accessories, being used either separately or in combination with sheer linen and lawn. In all the finer undearwear, hand embroidery is greatly used.

Pretty Styles for the Younger Set

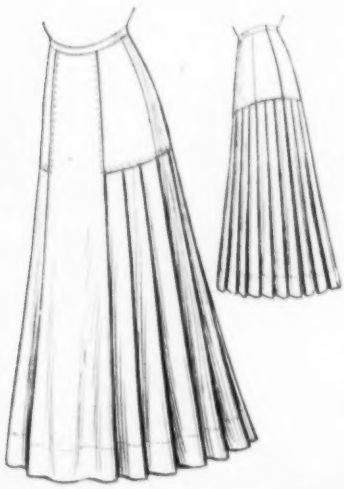
No. 2946 (15 cents).—This attractive model is here illustrated in réseda-green figured foulard with collar and belt of green velvet and tie of plain green satin. A charming frock on this style of natural-colored pongee was trimmed with brown cotton rep embroidered with cord. The belt was of brown patent leather. The model would prove equally effective in linen, denim, serge, poplin or Panama. The pattern is again illustrated and further described on page 37.

No. 2705 (15 cents).—The chief charm of this smart little frock is its tasteful simplicity. Heavy white linen was used, the only ornamentation being the white pearl buttons and the embroidered collar and pretty tie, which finish the neck so becomingly. The dress closes at the left-front. Another development which is serviceable and adapted to general wear is of fine navy-blue serge with black satin buttons and tie. A black patent leather belt was worn in this instance. By the way, these belts are the latest Parisian novelty and are seen with silk dresses as well as on woolen and linen gowns. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, seven and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2948 (15 cents).—Here is the latest design in skirts for a miss. The upper portion is cut in seven gores, while each side of the pleated portion is in three gores. The model is adapted for wear with shirt waists as a separate skirt or with a suitable waist it would make an attractive costume. A charming effect was obtained by combining a sailor or middy blouse with this skirt, the materials chosen being white cotton rep with a collar and belt of blue linen. Another suit for fall and winter was made of gray mixed tweed with touches of bright red. Linen, denim, mohair and serge are suggested. The pattern comes in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires seven yards of material twenty-four inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four and seven-eighths yards.

No. 2947 (15 cents).—Natural-colored pongee with soutache to match was employed in reproducing this pretty little box-pleated dress. The design is so pretty and adaptable that it could be suitably worn on the most festive occasion as well as for everyday wear, according to the materials selected for making it. The model is again illustrated and fully described on page 38.

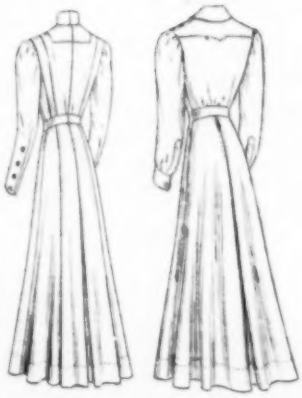
2946, Misses' Dress with Chemisette
2705, Misses' Dress



No. 2948—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

No. 2928 (15 cents).—The illustration depicts a pretty childish frock of light-weight navy-blue serge with a white hair-stripe, which is worn over a guimpe of white dimity. Blue velvet ribbon was used for trimming. The mother who prefers to dress her children in wash materials all the year around may choose linen, chambray, cotton rep, gingham or galatea. Very dainty materials for guimpes are being shown, which are so pretty in themselves that they require no trimming whatever or at most a tiny frill of Valenciennes lace edging for neck and sleeves. The dress is again illustrated and further described on page 38.

No. 2821 (15 cents).—Navy-blue satin with trimming of silk cord embroidery was most effectively employed in reproducing this stylish



2946 2705

2947, Girls' Box-Pleated Dress 2928, Girls' Dress with Guimpe 2821, Misses' Dress

dress model. Tucked yoke and sleeves of cream net enhance the dressy appearance of the gown. The design is in semi-Princess effect and closes at the back. The skirt, which is slightly high-waisted, is shaped by six gores and has an inverted box-pleat at each side, providing a graceful flare. Another pretty reproduction for less dressy wear was shown in gray and tan mixed tweed with brown cloth buttons and brown soutache loops. The guimpe in this instance was of natural-colored pongee. Among other appropriate fabrics are linen, galatea, cotton or wool rep, serge, prunella and broadcloth. The pattern comes in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year size, ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or five and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

2947

2928

2821

We cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the Merovingian or Moyen Age styles are to be very popular for misses' wear for fall and winter. All the big shops are showing advance models in these long-waisted dresses with pleated skirts in fall materials, and they intend to bring them out in large quantities for the coming season. These models are just suited to the slender figures of young girls.

Jaunty Styles for Misses

No. 2950—4 sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 2950 (10 cents).—The new middy blouse has become the rage in New York and is worn under or over the skirt. It is decidedly natty in appearance and becoming to most figures. The materials usually selected are linen, duck, denim, cotton rep and serge. Blue linen, denim and even serge and flannel are employed for the collar and cuffs on a washable blouse. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from twelve to eighteen years. The twelve-year size requires three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2936 (15 cents).—This is one of the prettiest and most representative of Moyen Age styles; it is admirably suited to the girlish figure. The designs with pleated or gathered sections below the hips are the dominating mode of the season, and it is prophesied at the great centers of fashion that they shall continue in favor for several seasons to come, so becoming and graceful in line are they. The dress is very easy to fit, being even less than semi-fitted. The pleated section is a straight piece and could be made of bordered material or flouncing. The neck may be cut out in square outline or in round outline; the use of the bertha is optional. Linen, chambray, cotton rep, pongee and rajah are suited to the mode. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fourteen-year size, six and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2949 (15 cents).—A most attractive and serviceable suit, like the model illustrated, was made of black and white striped serge with collar-facing of plain mauve linen. A second development is shown in réséda-green linen with bias trimmings of black and white. The skirt is cut in eight gores, has a tuck seam at the center-front and an inverted box-pleat at the back. The coat shows the newest shaping with wide front and back extending over the armhole at the shoulder in Gibson effect. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year size, ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, six and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, five and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four and a half yards fifty-four inches wide.

The Merovingian or Moyen Age idea is very prominent in fashions for misses this fall. These long-waisted dresses with pleated skirt portions seem exactly suited to slight young figures.

The full-length coat, made with the long lines now so fashionable, seems to be most favored for fall wear. The elongated waistline is brought out very cleverly in many of these models. Some are trimmed with straps of materials coming below the hips; others have clusters of pleats introduced in the side seams, also coming below the hips. In fact, many of the skirts of the new coats have pleats. The military idea is well thought of by many fashion houses.

No. 2936—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

Eight-Gored Skirt

No. 2949—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

Pretty Dresses and Dainty Underwear for Young People

Five-Gored Skirt

No. 2901—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

No. 2901 (15 cents).—Soft sheer materials and light-weight silks and woolens are best adapted to the charming design illustrated. If desired, the bretelles may be omitted and a very pretty tucked costume will result. The waist is tucked to yoke depth, front and back, and may be in high neck or low-pointed outline. The sleeves may be tucked on the inside or gathered in mousquetaire effect. A five-gored skirt completes the design. Pale-blue pongee with embroidered banding made a most effective costume. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size requires nine yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2946 (15 cents).—This is one of the most distinctive designs for a miss. It was most effectively reproduced in réséda-green cashmere with chemisette of cream Valenciennes insertion. The pipings and tie are of green and white silk. The sleeve is a very pretty feature; it has a pleat from elbow to wrist, and at the back this shapes the lower portion and provides a becoming fulness to the top. The skirt is shaped by seven gores and has a tuck at each side and an inverted box-pleat at the back. Linen, chambray, rep, wool batiste and serge are suggested as materials. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, nine and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, five and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or four and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2921 (15 cents).—This practical little set of corset cover and petticoat will be welcomed by mothers who like their little daughters to be daintily and neatly dressed. They require very little effort in the making. There are no buttonholes to make or buttons to sew on the corset cover as it is made wide enough to slip on over the head, the fulness at the top being gathered on a piece of linen bodkin or ribbon. The petticoat is cut in five gores and can be made with or without the ruffle. Longcloth and pongee are serviceable and soft to work with, while nainsook and lawn make daintier waists for dressy wear. Shaker flannel and flannel make good inside skirts. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twelve to sixteen years, and requires for the fourteen-year size three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

Seven-Gored Skirt

No. 2946—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

No. 2921—5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Hand embroidery is again in the ascendant, and the girl who is skilful with the needle can have exquisite dresses and underwear.

There is no reason why the dainty little maid should not learn to embroider simple designs for her own personal adornment. An hour spent in embroidering on her own undergarments will prove a pleasant and profitable occupation.

Popular and Pretty Fashions for Girls

No. 2947—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years

No. 2947 (15 cents).—A most becoming and serviceable school dress was made like the model in light-blue chambray piped with dark blue. In order that the box-pleats may give no trouble in laundering, they may be stitched about one-eighth or one-quarter inch from the edge, but not to the dress. This may be done on the waist and to hip depth on the skirt or, if desired, to the lower edge. The dress closes under the center-back box-pleat. Linen, cotton rep, gingham, pongee, cashmere and serge are excellent mediums. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide or three and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2928 (15 cents).—Navy-blue cashmere was employed in making this attractive little frock. For warm days, the guimpe was made of white swiss, lawn or batiste, and for cool weather, one of crimson cashmere or silk was worn. Linen, chambray, gingham, piqué and serge are also suggested. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years. The eight-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide for dress; and two and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide for guimpe.

No. 2928—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 2909—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 2909 (15 cents).—This dear little pleated dress was made of the new pliable white cotton rep. This material, though inexpensive, is pretty and serviceable. It may be worn with or without the chemisette. The design is again illustrated and fully described on page 39.

No. 2912 (15 cents).—Simplicity is the keynote of this charming little dress of blue and green plaid gingham, which is worn over a guimpe. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years. The eight-year size requires four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide for the dress; and two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide for the guimpe.

No. 2905 (15 cents).—A strikingly pretty variation of the sailor blouse suit is here illustrated. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years. The eight-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide or three and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards of lining twenty-two inches wide for underbody.

No. 2912—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 2905—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

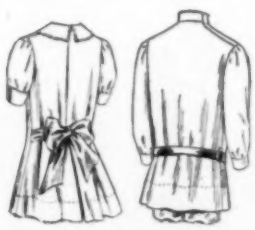
2930, Child's Dress 2911, Boys' Russian Suit 2905, Girls' Dress 2909, Child's Dress with Chemisette 2702, Child's Dress

Ready for School

No. 2930 (10 cents).—This pretty little frock is very simple and easy to make and just the thing for hard service at school. The frock is in one piece with the center-front laid in a broad box-pleat. The pattern is in six sizes, from one to six years, and requires for the four-year size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2911 (15 cents).—Herringbone cheviot in navy blue, trimmed with bright-red braid, was used to make this jaunty little suit. The blouse is cut in the Russian style with its fulness gathered into the neck and fastens on the right side. A leather belt is worn at the low waistline. The trousers are in the full knickerbocker style, so becoming to small boys. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to four years, and requires for the three-year size, four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards if you use the material that is fifty-four inches wide. This little Russian suit is shown again on page 41.

No. 2905 (15 cents).—This dainty little school girl is wearing a frock of navy-blue serge made with the sailor blouse, which is so becoming to children. This blouse is of the very latest design and is intended to be slipped on over the head. In the front it has an applied yoke of the material cut in fancy outline. The neck is rounded out to display a chemisette of fancy linen. The sleeves have their fulness laid in pleats at the wrists and stitched in tuck effect half way to the elbows. The straight pleated skirt is attached to an underbody. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, five and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or three and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. This dress is again illustrated on page 38.



2930 2911

2905

No. 2909 (15 cents).—A box-pleated frock is always becoming to little people. This pretty model is made of brown woolen with a fine hairline stripe of white. The body front and center of skirt are cut in one and formed into two box-pleats. The shoulders are given breadth by Gibson tucks, which are stitched down on each side of the back to the waistline. The neck is cut square to display the chemisette. The pattern comes in four sizes, from four to ten years, and requires for the six-year size, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or three yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2702 (15 cents).—Brown and white plaid woolen made this natty little frock. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from four to ten years, and requires for the six-year size, five and one-eighth yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and five-eighths yards if you make the garment from the material that is forty-four inches in width.

2909 2702

Attractive Garments for Small Maids

No. 2922 (15 cents).—Here is one of the most tasteful of suits for a girl, consisting of a straight pleated bretelle skirt and coat. Its lines are childish and becoming in the extreme. The suspenders especially are worthy of note, lapping in the front in strap effect. The coat is a plain loose-fitting model, which may be made with or without the applied pleats or straps. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, five and half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2922—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 2906 (15 cents).—Nothing could be in better taste than this simple little frock of blue linen, which may be worn with a sash or belt. Buttonholing furnishes a pretty finish for the upper edges. Piqué, cotton rep, cashmere, pongee and serge are adapted to the design. The pattern comes in four sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide for the dress; with two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide for guimpe.

No. 2910 (10 cents).—Nainsook, lawn, batiste, dimity and pongee are the materials best adapted to this "cunning" little Empire dress. Innumerable modes of trimming suggest themselves, whether with Valenciennes, embroidery or hand work. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to six years. The four-year size requires three and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2931 (15 cents).—This pretty little coat design will prove a boon to the amateur, so easy is it to construct. It is particularly well adapted to pongee, piqué, serge, cheviot and broadcloth. The collar may be cut in either of two outlines. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year sizes requires three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty-four inches in width.

Children's clothes certainly grow prettier and prettier every year. During the first cool autumn days little folks are wearing pretty diagonal serge and cheviot coats in pastel blue, pastel rose and biscuit, made with white pearl buttons, and often with adjustable embroidered collars of white linen or lawn. These serge coats in pastel tones and coats of similar overcoat cut are worn by older girls too, and a warm, dark-blue, light-weight serge with dull gold or white buttons is a practical summer wrap for the little women who are a little past genuine baby days.

Girls from four or five years of age to eight or ten are allowed to have more color in their clothes, although some fastidious mothers try to keep their daughters altogether in white until they pass the ten-year mark.

White serge and white cloth soil so readily that they are as discouraging as they are pretty, but lavish use of powdered magnesia will do much for them. The French prefer the magnesia to French chalk.

No. 2906—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 2910—3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 2931—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Useful and Becoming Designs for Little Folks

No. 2930—6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

No. 2930 (10 cents).—Blue and white plaid gingham was combined with plain blue linen in making this simple little dress, which may have sash ties or a belt. The design is again illustrated and fully described on page 39.

No. 2911 (15 cents).—This pretty little suit, which closes at the side, is shown in light-blue linen trimmed with white cording. The model is very easy to make and would be excellent for a first attempt. The knickers are of the usual loose shaping and button at the sides. Among other suitable materials are denim, galatea, gingham, serge and cheviot. The pattern comes in three sizes, two, three and four years. The three-year size requires four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2913 (15 cents).—This practical set of underwear includes a nightgown, which may be tucked or gathered at the neck, a petticoat, drawers and underwaist. Longcloth and nainsook are the most popular materials for the "nightie," petticoat and drawers, while the underwaist may be made of French coutil, or longcloth might be used with straps of coutil or drill. The buttons are usually attached with narrow tapes, which hold better than ordinary sewing with thread. The pattern comes in four sizes, six months, one, two and three years. The two-year size requires, for the nightdress, two and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide; for the petticoat, two yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide; for the drawers, one yard of material twenty-four or twenty-seven inches wide or seven-eighths yard thirty-six inches wide; for the underwaist, seven-eighths yard of material twenty-four or twenty-seven inches wide or half a yard thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2929 (15 cents).—The middy suit is the latest novelty for children as well as misses. It is particularly appropriate as a play suit for the small boy. The blouse may hang loose or it may be bloused by tying the drawstring inserted in the hem. Denim is usually selected for making suits of this kind, but galatea, linen, gingham and serge are also popular. The pattern comes in five sizes, from four to eight years. The six-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2911—3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

No. 2913—4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years.

No. 2929—5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years.

Coats for the very little girls range in materials from the finest silk to broadcloth, satin and serge. Bengaline is being much used both for babies' long coats and for the little short coats, and whether made up plainly or hand embroidered it makes a handsome coat.

Suits for little boys are made of white serge on the Russian blouse style with the collar in color and belt often running through straps of the material. The collar is white in other models, but the collar of soft dull blue or rose is often embroidered or braided in white.

Lessons in Dressmaking

Just How to Make the New Pleated Skirts and Merovingian Costumes

By Mme. Elise Vautier

FASHION is certainly a fickle goddess, and those who worship at her shrine must be able to change their minds not only frequently, but with great swiftness. I once read of a lady who went into a large and very fashionable millinery establishment and asked to see some hats. The polite and willing saleswoman requested her to be seated, and told her in confidence it would be greatly to her advantage if she would kindly consent to wait fifteen minutes or so, as the fashions were just changing. I cannot answer for the truth of this story, but I really do not think it is greatly exaggerated. All this winter, short waists have been the style, and now, just as we are becoming accustomed to women with abnormally long limbs and equally short waists, my Lady Fashion, of the fickle fancies alluded to above, veers around with her usual rapidity and sends us the Merovingian dress, in which the waistline is abnormally long. Well, there is one good thing to be said of Lady Fashion this fall, and that is that all kinds and conditions of figures can be suited.

In both the short and long-waisted styles just mentioned, the idea seems to be the reduction of the hips. Both, in fact, have a tendency to make the figure look slender and very straight; they do away with all possible curves, they are pretty and novel but should be used only with care and judgment, for, like all extreme styles, if they are not becoming, they make the wearer look foolishly conspicuous.

Fig. 3.—Portion of front panel and side form of No. 2811, showing one method of making pattern larger or smaller as required

The first illustration shown is a ladies' six-gored yoke skirt with front panel, No. 2914. This is made on the principle of the Merovingian dress, and is a very stylish model. The pleated skirts that were formerly worn were certainly inclined to increase the size of the abdomen and hips. Now many women are anxious to reduce their hip size, but they do not like the very clinging narrow skirts that have been made up in the Directoire styles, so some bright brain conceived the idea of combining the two, the close-fitting upper half with the full-pleated lower portion, the result being a pretty well-fitting skirt that bids fair to become a great favorite.

Fig. 1.—Yoke of skirt No. 2914, illustrating method of shaping dart in yoke

The model in Fig. 1 shows half of the yoke ready to be fitted. When cutting this part of the pattern, be careful to lay it on the material just as symbols direct, as doing this brings the bias of the goods in exactly the correct position and helps materially in the fitting. As soon as the yoke is cut, it is well to turn up the lower edge a trifle and run a basting thread through it, so that it will be held in position; this edge is somewhat bias and must not be stretched. It will be found much easier to fit this yoke before the pleated portion is attached to it, but the front panel will have to be cut and basted to position on fronts of the yoke according to symbols, as this holds the yoke together. Begin by pinning the center-front of panel to position at waistline, then pin the yoke evenly together in the back, allowing any surplus material to extend beyond the pins. Now pin dart on upper center of yoke together, according to symbols, if possible; otherwise pin together whatever surplus material there may be at this place. If the waist of the person to be fitted is smaller in proportion to the hips than the pattern allows for—in consequence of which there is more material to be disposed of in the position of the dart—it is better to do the fitting by means of two small darts placed either side of the center of the large dart allowed for. If the waist is larger than the pattern allows for, less material is pinned into the dart. Any other alterations must be made under the front panel or in the back opening. But no matter what alteration may be necessary, never remove the pins that hold the garment in the correct position. It is so very easy to pull it a little bit crooked without realizing it, and so very difficult to get it straight after the garment is together, and one always realizes the straightening process most keenly. Note in Fig. 1 the curved line of the dart. This seems like a minor detail, but it is really quite important; the hip rounds naturally and requires the curve, and besides that terminating a dart too abruptly makes an ugly fulness at the end of it. After the yoke is fitted, be sure it is quite even around the lower edge. This is very important, as any irregularity in the length of the yoke would affect the hanging of the skirt, and sometimes one hip will be a little larger than the other, just enough to make one side of the skirt hitch up a bit, if not remedied in the fitting. The lower edge of this skirt may be finished with a hem, which should be allowed for when the pattern is cut.

Fig. 4.—Sleeve of No. 2811, showing manner of adjusting elbow puff with staying strips of tape if no lining is used

Fig. 2 shows half the front panel and half of the pleated portion of the skirt almost ready to be applied to the yoke. This part of the skirt is quite easy to make, as symbols indicate just where every pleat is to be laid. These symbols should be marked on the material before it is removed from the pattern, with contrasting cotton, the crosses marked with a cross-stitch, and the circles with a small plain stitch. (See Fig. 2.) Run a basting through the double edge of each pleat, and fold edges over to small circles, as pattern directs, and baste to position. Fig. 2 illustrates method just described.

Fig. 2.—One side of pleated portion of skirt No. 2914, showing manner of marking and basting pleats

Pattern No. 2811 is an entire dress, something on the loose Princess model. Merovingian or Moyen Age this

style is called. The waist of this garment is more than semi-fitting, but not by any means close-fitting; the object of these loose-fitting garments being, as I said before, to make the figure look as round and straight as possible, with no decided curve of hip, bust or waist. When making the dress, the pattern should be made as nearly right as possible before the material is cut; as there are no pleats or fulness of any kind to take in or let out as may be necessary, it is very important that the pattern should be cut large enough in the beginning. You will find it a good plan to pin the pattern together and try it on the person to be fitted; pin it in position, center-front and center-back, and ascertain where and what the defects are. I find that the backs of patterns very often fit, but the troubles begin with the fronts. People are not built in proportion; sometimes they require the back of a thirty-six pattern and a front of a thirty-eight or forty, or sometimes the back is thirty-six or thirty-eight and the front thirty-two or thirty-four, though this does not happen so often. Now in a case of this kind some alteration must be made, as it will be found impossible to buy a pattern that will fit perfectly a figure not quite in proportion. Fig. 3 should be a help when fitting a figure of this kind; it shows the under-arm portion and the upper half of the front panel of Pattern No. 2811. In case it is found necessary to make the pattern to be used larger across the bust, the alteration should be made under the arm; the seam connecting the front panel with the side-front portion should never be altered if it can possibly be avoided, and generally it can. This seam is the most conspicuous one in the garment, and the panel has been cut to form the best line possible from shoulder to hem, so it is wise to avoid all alterations not absolutely necessary.

To make the pattern larger over the bust, add to the under-arm seam in the manner shown in Fig. 3. The short white line under the armhole denotes where piece has been added. This piece should be from six to eight inches long, and not more than an inch or an inch and a half wide. The entire width of the piece may be used at the top of the side-seam on the lower edge of the armhole and should taper away to nothing six or eight inches lower down the seam at about the waistline. If the pattern is too large over the bust, the under-arm seam of the side-front form should be made straighter from the waistline up. If this is still insufficient, a little may be taken from the front edge of the side gore in the manner indicated by the short white thread next to the long thread in the center of the model, but I should try very hard not to disturb this seam at all. If the front of a pattern has been enlarged in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3, it will also enlarge the armhole, and throw it forward in such a manner as to make it necessary to cut the armhole somewhat smaller than the pattern indicates. If there is any doubt as to whether the armhole is going to be too large or not, the best way to do is to mark the exact outline of the armhole on the material with chalk or a thread, and then allow something when cutting, the allowance should be made in the space between the two cross-stitches, as shown in Fig. 3. Allow the most at the sharpest curve of the armhole, and then taper it away to nothing, at the points indicated by cross-stitches.

Fig. 5.—Novel manner of trimming bertha of pattern No. 2936

Fig. 4 shows a new style of sleeve used in Pattern No. 2811 that seems to be particularly suitable for this sort of dress, and if properly put together, it is very comfortable as well. It is most simple to make. Just run two shirr strings through the top of sleeve and the top and bottom of the puff, and put together according to notches; then, if the sleeve is to be unlined, cut four short strips of tape, a trifle shorter than the puff, and place in position, two either side of the elbow; they should be stitched to position with the puff. If the sleeve is to be shortened, make a crossfold in both upper and lower portions until the under-arm seam measures the proper length.

Pattern No. 2936 is a misses' dress on the same style as No. 2811, the dress just described. The addition of a bertha makes the frock more youthful and more becoming to a young girl. This bertha may be decorated in any way preferred, straight bands of Persian or velvet trimming around the neck and lower edges, or with an inset of heavy lace, as shown in Fig. 5. To decorate it in the last-mentioned manner, the lace should be applied to the center-front and back of the bertha, directly after it is cut; the trimming around the edge of the bertha should then be basted and stitched to position, then the material is cut away from beneath the lace. The lace may be edging insertion or allover, as preferred. Edging lace is the prettier, because if either of the other kinds are used, the trimming band must run directly across the bottom of the bertha, and the effect is not as good as the one shown here.

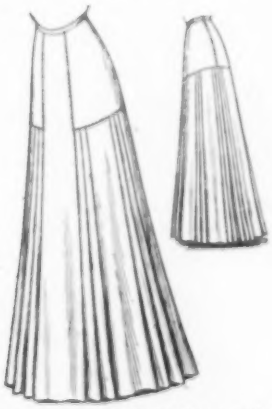
This yoke is also very smart and pretty, indeed, if made entirely of allover lace or embroidery, or it can be of the material set off with hand embroidery or some stylish conventional design in soutache or coronation braid. If the yoke is not liked, the frock is almost as pretty when it is omitted, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page. In this case the seams on each side of the front breadth can be trimmed with braid, embroidery or lace insertion.

All of the patterns shown on this page this month are very easy to put together. The symbols and directions are complete and the styles are so simple there is little work on any of them.

No. 2936.—Misses' Merovingian Dress. Cut in 5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, 15 cents. This dress is again illustrated on page 36

No. 2811.—Ladies' Merovingian Dress. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

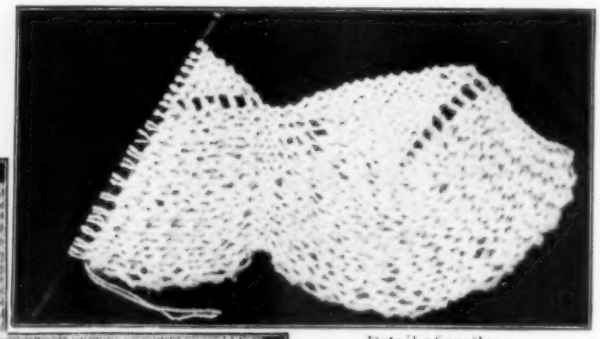


No. 2914.—Ladies' Yoke Skirt with Front Panel. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. This skirt is again illustrated on page 28

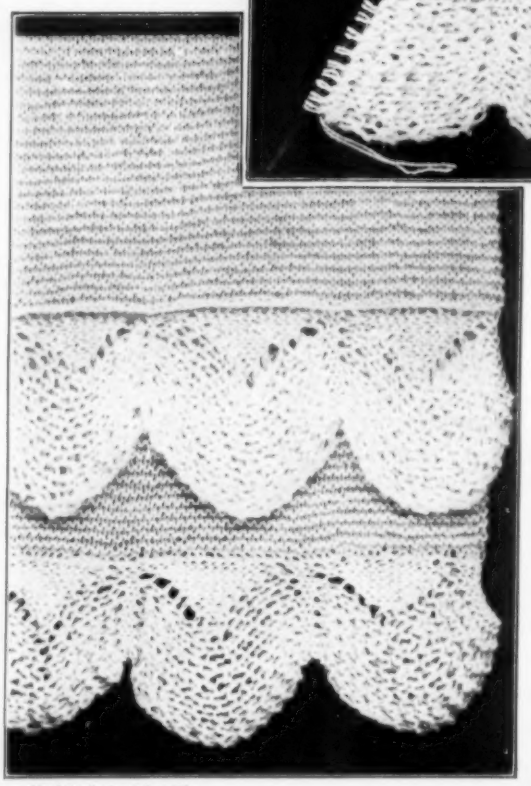
New Designs in Knitted and Crocheted Shawls

By ELIZABETH HOF

KNITTED SHAWL.—This shawl can be made of all white Shetland floss or of white and another color mixed. White and pale-blue or pink or lavender are charming combinations. It can, of course, also be knitted entirely of pink, red or any color preferred, but as two strands of wool are used at once, white mixed with a color is usually preferred. Wind the floss into balls and work from two balls at once by laying the threads together. Cast on 100 stitches or 75 if you do not wish so wide a shawl. Work in plain knitting until you have made the shawl as long as you like. Shawls nowadays are seldom square, but are usually in scarf shape.



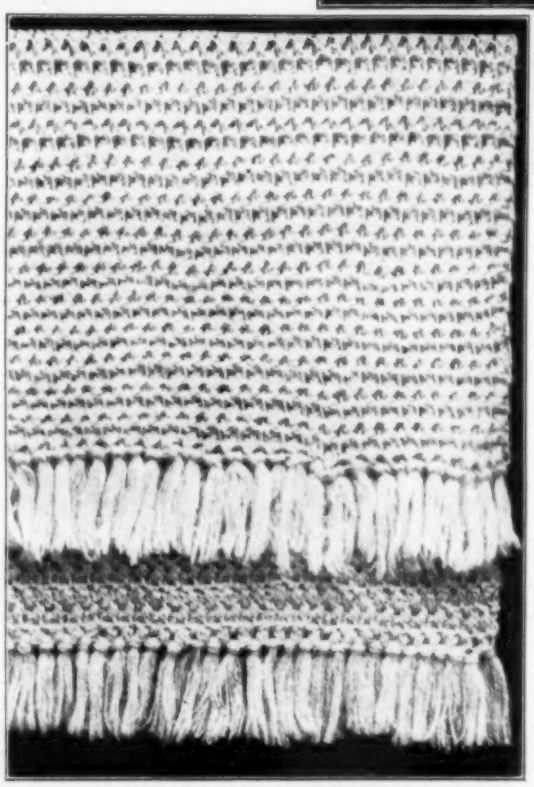
Detail of scallops



Knitted shawl with scalloped border

BORDER FOR SHAWL.—This is knitted separately from the shawl, and after it is finished it is joined to the shawl by single crochet stitches. Work from two balls of wool. Cast on 14 stitches on very coarse needles. Knit three rows across plain; on the 4th row take off first stitch without knitting, throw wool forward and knit off all stitches plain, turn and knit across plain. 5th row—Take off first stitch without knitting, knit two and throw thread forward; knit rest plain, turn, knit across plain. 6th row—Slip 1 stitch off without knitting, knit 3 stitches plain, throw thread forward, knit across plain. Repeat this until you have increased your stitches 21; now knit 7 stitches off plain; knit 2 stitches together, knit rest plain. Repeat this until you *decrease* your stitches back to the original 14 stitches. Draw out all stitches very long after the thread is thrown forward.

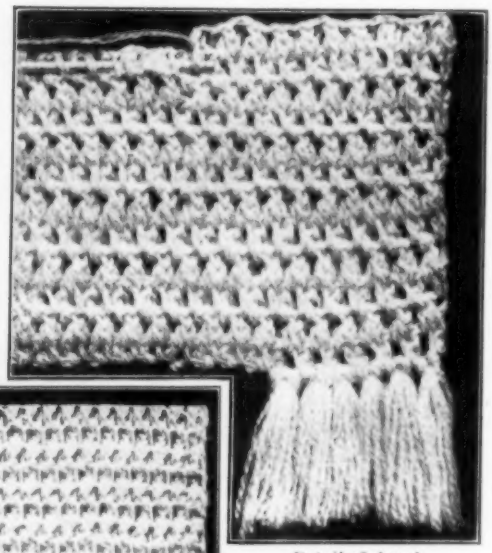
CROCHETED SHAWL.—This requires two pounds Shetland floss and very coarse crochet needle. Have two balls of floss going as you need two strands of wool to crochet with. Make ch to measure 30 inches, turn and make 1 ch, and in every other ch stitch put needle and draw thread through and in the next ch the same; now there are 3 stitches on needle, work as you would a treble. Repeat. This finishes directions for first row. 2d row—Turn, make 1 ch, put needle in first on one side and draw thread through and then on other side of the straight thread which will be found between each stitch and work as you would a treble. Repeat. Make shawl two yards long.



Crocheted shawl with fringe

TO MAKE FRINGE.—By cutting wool in 8-inch lengths, 8 strands are doubled and put between each stitch; draw ends through doubled end and draw up close to shawl. This shawl can be made of Germantown yarn by using a strand to work with.

TO WASH A SHAWL.—To wash a knitted or crocheted shawl so that it will look like new, make strong suds of quite warm water and wool soap. Do not rub but press and squeeze the water through the shawl. It may be necessary to transfer shawl to clean soapsuds if it is much soiled. When clean, do not wring but squeeze out as much water as possible, then put shawl between a large bath towel and pat between the hands until most of the moisture has been removed, then lay shawl out on a dry towel or folded sheet. Be sure to keep it in its proper shape, without stretching, until it is thoroughly dry.

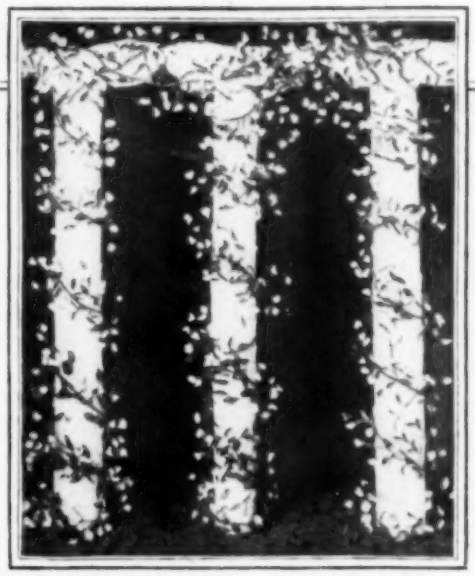


Detail of shawl

Many a shawl has been given a new lease of life by careful washing. White shawls are especially easy to wash, coming out soft and fleecy, and looking almost like new, after such a bath as has just been described. Even the dingiest and dirtiest of knitted or crocheted shawls can be improved and freshened by the careful application of soap and water.

A Veranda Breakfast

By WINIFRED FALES



The veranda pillars decorated with sweet peas

A DELIGHTFUL form of entertainment for a sultry day in late summer or early fall is the veranda breakfast, served at eleven o'clock or earlier according to circumstances. The number of invitations issued will necessarily be limited by the size of the veranda itself. Let the notes be informally worded and written on small sheets of pale-tinted note paper. Since this is to be a sweet-pea function, a pretty conceit will be to fold each little sheet into a "cocked hat" and tuck it into the center of a nosegay of fragrant sweet-pea blossoms, after the fashion in which the stately beaux of a past generation were wont to send billets-doux to the objects of their admiration. Of course this can only be done in a small city or town where the invitations can be conveniently delivered by messenger. In larger communities, where the unromantic minions of Uncle Sam must be the bearers, a more conventional form will of necessity be chosen; but, at least, the cards or paper employed may be decorated with a dainty blossom or two in water-color.

Boutonniere

As a decorative theme, the sweet pea offers numberless possibilities. Its graceful tendrils and foliage and many tinted blooms are exceedingly easy to reproduce in tissue paper, with such perfection of detail that at a little distance it is almost impossible to distinguish the natural from the artificial product. The hostess may therefore plan her floral decorations on a very lavish scale, irrespective of the depth of her purse, whether the city or country be her home.

The first step in the transformation of the veranda is to make a generous supply of sweet-pea vines. Directions for shaping the blossoms will be found in any manual on tissue-flower making, and need not be given here. After a few trials one becomes expert in making these blossoms. A variety of delicate tints should be used—pink, mauve, cerise, white, canary and pastel blue, the first and last in several tones. Mount each blossom on a six-inch wire stem, winding the latter with a narrow strip of green tissue. Construct sprays of foliage in similar fashion, and make tendrils by winding around a lead-pencil lengths of the green-covered wire which is sold by the spool.

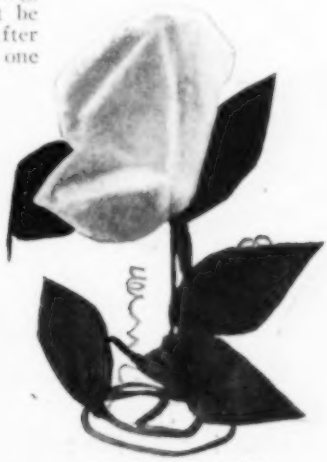
Now, with a heavy wrapping-cord or the smallest size cotton clothesline as a foundation, proceed with the imitation vines as follows: Without opening it, cut a roll of dark-green crêpe paper crosswise into one-inch strips, using heavy shears. Each strip will of course be coiled like a roll of tape. Taking one of these coils in the left hand, wind the free end of the paper several times around the cord to secure it, and then begin winding it on spirally, holding the paper strip between the left thumb and forefinger, and with the right thumb and fingers turning the cord in the opposite direction. A few minutes' practice will suffice for acquiring a "knack" which will often enable one to work very rapidly. When four or five inches of the cord have been covered, take one of the blossoms, and laying its stem against that of the "vine," wind the strip several times around both together, and then proceed with the spiral winding as before. A few inches below the first blossom, wind in a second; follow this with foliage and tendrils, alternating in the same manner until three yards or so have been covered, when, for the sake of convenience in handling, it will be advisable to cut the cord and start afresh.

Place card

When a sufficient number of vines have been completed, the decoration of the pillars supporting the veranda roof will be considered. If these are of stone, or painted in a color which harmonizes with the delicate tones of the blossoms, let them remain uncovered. If not, wind them with eight-inch strips of white or green crêpe paper, having one edge ruffled by stretching between the fingers. Now

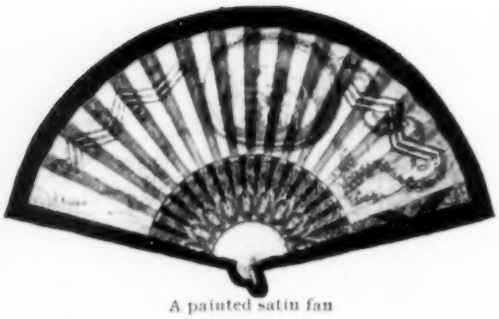
(Continued on page 66)

A dainty hairpin box



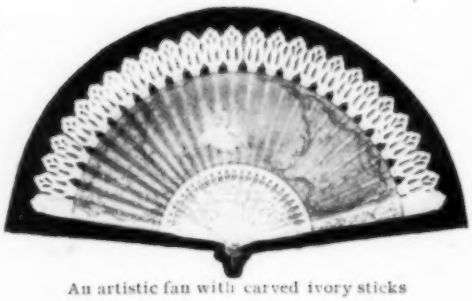
Sweet-pea salt-cellar

Collar-button box



A painted satin fan

The Latest Fashions in Fans



An artistic fan with carved ivory sticks

WHEN you buy a fan to accompany your new evening gown you are confronted this year by a perfect embarrassment of riches. Your choice is large and, moreover, unless you select some particularly expensive novelty you can get a great deal for your money. Very pretty are the new gauze fans. Sometimes they are spangled and again painted a la Watteau. Fans of black gauze are invariably effective, as they go with any costume. All sorts of fans are fashionable—little and middle-sized, made of lace, gauze, silk, chicken skin, etc. Perhaps the handsomest of all are the real lace fans. Then there are painted fans with most fascinating mother-of-pearl sticks; gauze bodies, set off with spangles and painted with roses, orchids or some graceful flower design; fans with medallions of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, or some Court lady of the same period; odd shaped fans, decorated with Watteau figures and glittering with intricate designs in spangles. Also there are ostrich-feather fans in black, white and all the fashionable evening colors. The decoration of fans has always proved fascinating to French artists, and such masters as Fragonard, Boucher, Watteau and Lancret did not consider the painting of lovely figures on the dainty fans as beneath their dignity. In the Louis XIV. period they were beautifully finished by the four Martin brothers with a bright varnish that gave the painting an appearance of enamel, which is known even to this day as "Vernis Martin." A number of the handsomest fans of the season are copies of the work of these old French masters, and when hung from chains of gold or semi-precious stones the effect is quaint and lovely. There is, too, a fancy for suspending these tiny fans of the season from black grosgrain ribbon and carrying them over the wrist.

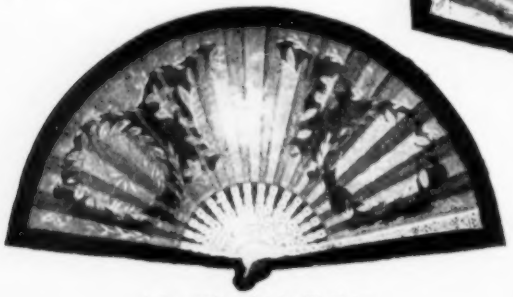
Fan of black gauze with silver spangles

The cherry-blossom fan, the latest Japanese novelty

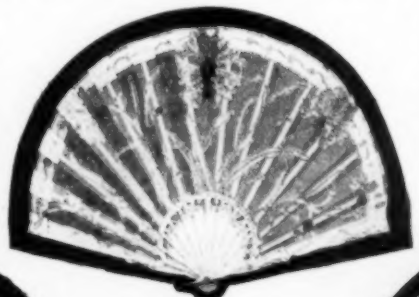
Nobody in the world handles a fan so gracefully as a Spanish woman. She wields a fan almost from infancy. With it she conveys every impression of pain, pleasure or emotion, and she can by its means carry on a long conversation without uttering a word. She is only following the lead of older nations. The Egyptians, Persians, Babylonians and Greeks used them, often made of palms, and these were a sign of sovereignty. The flabella of the Greeks and Romans were of peacock feathers, the handles often enriched with gems. The modern folding fan came from Venice. Sacred subjects were displayed, and at one period prayers appeared on fans, Voltaire remarking that Virtue would not travel so far were it not accompanied by Vanity.

The fan's first appearance in England was made in the reign of Richard II. The virgin queen, the fair Elizabeth, is said to have owned no less than twenty-seven fans, one handsome specimen costing $200, a large sum in those days. Elizabeth originated the custom that the only gift a queen could receive was a fan, and truly worthy of royalty's acceptance were these offerings, whose sticks were made of mother-of-pearl, rubies and other precious gems.

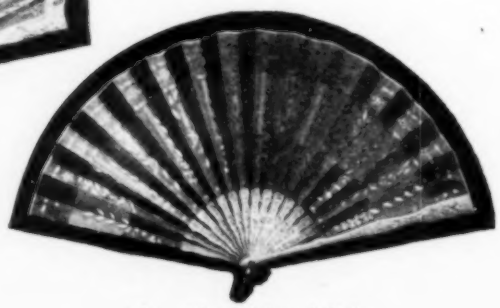
The Japanese invented the first collapsible or folding fans, about 750 A. D.



A fan painted a la Watteau



A fan of pale-blue gauze with silver spangles



A fan with sandalwood sticks

A Group of Three Lovely Fans

Children's Page

OUR SOCIETY

By Rebecca Deming Moore

We have a new society,
I'll tell you what it's for,
Each time we frown, we pay a pin,
Cross words are five or more.

We've secretary, treasurer,
There's president and vice,
Nathaniel reads the minutes,
Which we think are very nice.

One really never would believe
Until one once begins,
How many, many frowns are saved
By thinking of the pins.

The President's Gold Dishes

By Kilbourne Cowles

"A STORY?" said the very old lady, smiling from her wheel chair into the eager face of the youngest grandchild. "I'm not sure that there are any left that you haven't heard, Natalie."

"Oh, grandma, there must be one."

"Well, I believe there is one—about my grandmother and me in the White House."

"Goody! I knew you were keeping some of the best ones for stay-in-the-house days like this," said Natalie as she looked contentedly at the rain-splashed windows.

"My grandmother was still quite a young woman when I was a little girl, Natalie. I remember her as a brisk, busy housewife, not an idle old person like your grandmother, dear. She didn't sit all day looking outdoors at the trees and flowers. She used to go outdoors herself, after she had knit and spun, and see that the men and women on her plantation were earning their money. She was a fine, thrifty manager and she never dreamed away her hours as does your grandma."

"But I like my grandma better," said loyal Natalie. "If you didn't lie there in the window remembering the past where would all my nice stories be? Did your grandma take you to the White House?"

"Yes, we lived near Alexandria, which is across the river from Washington, and one day my grandmother had to go to Washington on business, and of course little Rebecca teased to go. I was little Rebecca, and I loved to go; and, though my grandmother never openly petted me or called me loving names, she always indulged me whenever she could.

"'Thee must be a good child, Rebecca, and not complain if thee is tired,' she said when we were starting, and of course I promised. But as I waited primly in dreary offices and stiff parlors while my grandmother paid business and social calls, I forgot my promise and began to fret.

"Then my grandmother took me to the big white house where the President lived, and we walked in quite as though we owned it, and we went into a great beautiful room, where grandmother told me 'worldly people sometimes danced.' 'Thee shall stay here, Rebecca, whilst I finish my errands, and mind, thee must not bother the servants, but play quietly by thyself.'

"'Worldly people sometimes danced,' these words echoed in my ears when I was alone in the great room, and though I had never seen a dance in all my little life, I began to skip and slide and bow and courtesy before the long mirror, feeling almost wicked in my delight, for I knew my grandmother did not wish me to be worldly, but the polished floor beneath my small feet was too tempting and I spun round and round, pirouetting to my heart's content.

"Suddenly, as I paused before a long mirror to bob at myself, I saw a gentleman smiling in the glass at me, and I smiled back, for his face was too friendly to frighten me, and I liked his clothes. His bright blue coat and brass buttons were delightfully different from the somber gray the men at our house wore.

"'Who are you, little girl?' he asked.

"'I am Rebecca.'

"'Well, Rebecca, I am glad to have the honor of your acquaintance.'

"'Do you stay here with the President?' I asked.

"'Yes—now,' he smiled.

"'I have heard that he eats off a gold plate; does he really?'

"'He can when he likes. He has some gold plate. Would you like to see it?'

"Of course I answered yes, and he took me to another room, where a colored man was dusting china, and he

(Continued on page 60)

Fun for the Little Folks

An Easy Puzzle Picture for Children

DIRECTIONS.—All the parts of the entire picture are printed here. It is in pieces, but all the pieces are there, and **when properly cut out will exactly fit together and form a perfect picture.** Cut the entire puzzle out, then neatly paste it onto a nice smooth piece of heavy paper (blotting paper is excellent for the purpose; and if, after the puzzle is pasted on, it is pressed under a heavy book or flatiron, the edges will never curl. Pasteboard can also be used). When it has been pasted on, cut out all the pieces carefully, **cutting inside the heavy black line outlining each piece.** Now fit them all together and find out what the picture is like.

A Novel and Interesting Game

When the lessons and various duties of the day are over, and tomorrow's tasks duly prepared, then comes the merry hour of playtime, when you young people are free to amuse yourselves just as you will. Then many noisy games are indulged in with a sublime disregard of the nerves of the elders. There are some among you doubtless who cannot take part in the boisterous games, and yet who long to join in play; so let us imagine, children dear, that you have grown heated and breathless with some of your merry sports, and are ready to sit down and join your more delicate companions in some quiet pastimes.

A new amusement, and one sure to find favor with many, is that known as The Picture Postcard Game.

The players sit round a table, upon the center of which is placed a pack of post cards (from which the descriptive titles have previously been carefully erased), arranged face downward. The players then, one by one, turn up a card and endeavor to guess what it represents; if the one who turns it up fails to guess correctly it is passed round for identification, and the one who succeeds in naming it retains the card; if it remains unidentified it is thrown aside, and player number two proceeds to draw a card in her turn. At the end of the game the player who has the largest number of cards in her possession, and has so proved to be the most ingenious guesser, is awarded a small prize.

Late Summer Vegetables

By Mrs. Sarah Moore

I WONDER if my readers know how many ways there are to cook corn! As that is one of the most important and favorite of summer vegetables, I will begin with it and tell some of the most delicious methods to serve that delectable dish.

Corn.—Even in boiling corn there are three or four ways of doing it. One of the best is to remove all the husks except the inner layer; take out all the silk. Boil for fifteen minutes. This is exceedingly nice boiled in half milk and water. Serve it in the husks. You can also put the ears into cold water, adding a small tablespoonful of salt and three of sugar. After this comes to the boiling point, continue to boil for five minutes.

Corn No. 2.—Take all the husks from the corn, put into boiling water and boil rapidly. Some cooks add a little sugar to the water. Do not cook longer than ten minutes.

Broiled Corn.—This is not always a success, and must be done very carefully. The cobs must be split lengthwise and the kernels brushed over with melted butter before laying on the gridiron.

Corn Timbales.—Take one cupful of grated corn pulp, adding to it one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful each of chopped parsley and onion juice, one soda cracker, rolled fine, and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat two eggs until light and add to the other ingredients. Pour into small buttered molds and cook in a slow oven. Better stand the molds or cups in a pan of hot water in the oven. Invert them on a pretty dish and garnish with parsley.

Scalloped Corn.—Rub one-fourth of a cupful of butter, the same amount of flour, and one-half a teaspoonful of salt together; heat one and a half cupfuls of milk to scalding and pour slowly over the flour, stirring it. Place this over the fire and let it come to the boiling point, then stir in nearly a pint of scraped corn and one scant tablespoonful of sugar. Pour all this in a baking-dish and over the top spread evenly three-fourths of a cupful of cracker crumbs moistened with cream. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

Mock Oysters.—To one cupful of grated corn pulp add one teaspoonful of salt, some paprika and three well-beaten eggs. Fry in butter in small spoonfuls, dish on a napkin-covered plate, garnish with parsley and lemon, and serve with cucumbers.

Corn Custard with Broiled Tomatoes.—Take one cupful of corn freshly cut from young ears, beaten together with four eggs, a little red pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, a few drops of onion juice and one cupful of milk. Beat this lightly together and pour into single molds and bake until it is brown on top. Before it is served, take large, firm tomatoes, cut them in two and broil them, putting a little salt over them. Leave plenty of juice on them; don't cook them too long as to shrivel them. Serve the corn molds on top of each tomato and pour over a sauce made of cream and butter.

Green Corn Chowder.—Score one dozen good-sized ears of corn with a sharp knife, then scrape off the corn. Cut a quarter of a pound of pork into dice and fry it brown with two minced onions. Into a kettle put alternate layers of the corn, fried onions, sliced potatoes (there should be about one quart), sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and flour, using half a cupful of flour in all. Turn in the pork fat and hot water enough to cover all. Simmer slowly for half an hour. Soak six crackers in cold water for three minutes, lay them on top of the chowder and turn in a pint of hot milk.

Southern Corn Patties.—Grate four large ears of corn and mix with it two beaten eggs, one cupful of milk and one and a half cupfuls of flour, with a teaspoonful of baking-powder sifted in it and also a pinch of salt. Mix thoroughly and fry in small flat cakes.

Succotash.—Boil about one pint of lima beans for half an hour or more, changing the water once. Cut the corn from the ears, using about twice as much as beans, add it to the beans when they are nearly done, so as to cook the corn only about eight minutes. Season with salt, pepper and butter. If desired, add a little cream. Kidney beans and also string beans can be substituted for the lima beans. Some cooks think the addition of a little salt pork cooked with the beans gives it a richer flavor.

Corn Fritters.—Scrape enough green corn from the cob to make two cupfuls and mix with it the yolks of two eggs well beaten, a little pepper and salt, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, sifted with half a cupful of flour, and the stiffly-beaten whites of the two eggs. Add enough milk to make a soft batter. Mix thoroughly, and fry by spoonfuls in deep fat.

Green Corn Omelet.—Score the rows of four good-sized ears of corn and press out the pulp. Beat five eggs until light and foamy; add to them one tablespoonful of cream and a little salt and pepper and then the corn pulp. Have your frying-pan hot, and put into it a teaspoonful of butter or olive oil; shake it all around the pan. Turn in the omelet and shake the pan until evenly cooked. Put the pan in a hot oven the last three minutes to puff; roll and serve at once on a hot platter.

Creole Tomatoes.—Peel and cut in half three or four large tomatoes. Chop fine one green pepper and a small onion and spread over the tomato. Sprinkle with salt, dot with butter and bake, basting with the pan gravy; add half a cupful of cream or milk to the pan gravy, thicken it with a little flour and pour the sauce over the tomatoes. Serve on toast.

Tomatoes and Mushrooms.—Take equal parts of chopped mushrooms and breadcrumbs, seasoning with grated onion and a little minced parsley. Rub some melted butter all through it and a little salt and cayenne pepper. Stuff the tomatoes with this and cover with buttered crumbs and bake. Baste with melted butter and stock.

Tomatoes and Corn.—Take a buttered baking-dish and arrange in alternate layers sliced tomatoes and corn cut from the cob; season it with minced salt pork and onion, pepper, salt and sugar. Have the tomatoes on top and cover them with crumbs, dot with butter, and bake covered for half an hour, then uncover them and brown.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—There are various things that you can stuff the tomato with—chicken, ham, rice, cold veal, etc. First scoop out the tomato, cutting a slice from the top, then chop fine whatever you wish to stuff it with, adding the pulp of the tomato and the seasoning. Cover with crumbs and pack in a baking-dish. If your stuffing looks very dry, moisten with stock or gravy.

(Continued on page 57)

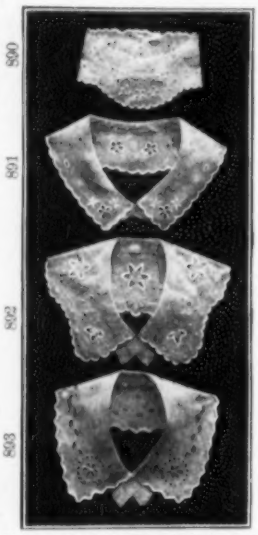
Fancy Work Department

The very finest sort of underwear is always hand embroidered, and the corset cover shown on this page is a design that has just been imported from Paris. It is cut in one piece, as is plainly shown in the illustration, and so can be quickly made. The embroidery patterns are most effective, but require very little work. It is none too early to begin thinking about Christmas presents, and this little corset cover makes the most dainty, useful and effective Christmas present possible to give to any woman.

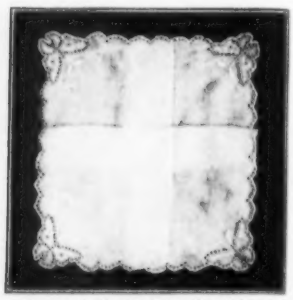
No. 898—**Ladies' Embroidered One-Piece Corset Cover.** This corset cover is the very latest French design and can be very quickly made. Pattern stamped on lawn, 35 cents; pattern stamped on lawn will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern stamped on lawn and white embroidery cotton for working, 50 cents; pattern stamped on lawn and white embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. The material given is enough for any size required. We pay postage.

There never was such a season for Dutch collars and they bid fair to be worn nearly all winter. Three stylish and easily embroidered models are shown on this page, as well as a pretty stock collar. There is also a lovely embroidered French handkerchief with butterflies in each corner, and besides this, one of the useful and pretty eyelet work centerpieces.

Ladies who are expert in lace work are not forgotten, either, as No. 896, one of the loveliest centerpieces that we have ever published, will show.



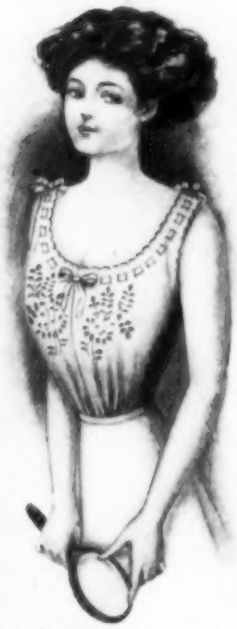
Nos. 890-891-892-893—**The Latest Designs in Dutch and Stock Collars.** Pattern of any of these collars stamped on imported Irish linen, 15 cents; pattern of any of these collars stamped on imported Irish linen will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 5 cents additional. Any desired collar and embroidery cotton for working, 20 cents; any desired collar and embroidery for working will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. The entire set, 40 cents; the entire set will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. The entire set and embroidery cotton for working, 50 cents; the entire set and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 4 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 894—**Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchief,** 11x11 inches. Pattern stamped on handkerchief linen, 20 cents; pattern stamped on handkerchief linen will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. Stamped linen and embroidery cotton for working, 30 cents; stamped linen and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

You may obtain any and all of these lovely fancy work designs, and materials for making same, absolutely free as premiums for getting subscribers for McCall's Magazine at the small price of 50 cents a year.

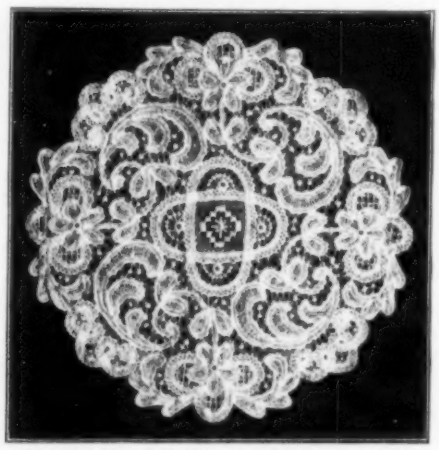
No. 895—**Centerpiece in Eyelet Work,** 22x22 inches. Pattern stamped on imported Irish linen and stiletto for punching the holes, 30 cents; pattern stamped on imported Irish linen and stiletto will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine and 15 cents additional. Stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton, 40 cents; stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



Send for our illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request, and will be found to be a very useful little book.

Be sure to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's Magazine and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchess, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. This very valuable little book may be purchased by you for the small sum of six cents, and will be appreciated by all who love lace making.

Embroidery material put up in skeins made of wood silk simulating natural silk, having even a higher luster than silk embroidery floss, is being extensively used. The beauty of this material is that it rapidly covers or fills in hand work, and is inexpensive as compared with real embroidery silk. Many handsome pillow tops in novel stamped patterns on real linen embroidered with this material are exceptionally effective.



No. 896—**Lace Centerpiece,** 24x24 inches, made with Renaissance lace braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents; pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. Pattern and material for working, 55 cents; pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 4 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and guipure lace braid, 75 cents; pattern and guipure lace braid will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. When ordering, please state which braid is desired. We pay postage.

With every order for fancy work this month we are giving away a sixteen-page book with illustrations of forty different embroidery stitches. All the newest stitches in Wallachian, shadow work, eyelet work, French embroidery, etc., fully illustrated and plainly described.

Patience at Home

Nowhere is patience so essential as with children, little and big, and very often it is the elder ones who require the most. Their faults have to be corrected, and they are so perverse and so careless and so provoking that if the mother has not perfect control over her own temper, and patience has not perfected its work in her soul, she must be of all women the most miserable.

Absolute power is always liable to abuse, and while the children are young it is vested in the parents. It is too terribly easy for the strong to triumph over the weak, but the tenderness of love will enable most fathers and mothers to restrain their impatience.

Let a child who has been naughty or boisterous have time to consider before any punishment is given, and he will often say he is sorry, and will understand that, even if he has not done much harm, he has given pain and trouble to the kind parent who is the center of his solar system. But if a slap or shake immediately follows the naughtiness, it only excites a sort of blind anger.

If grown-up people would only cast their minds back to their own childhood, and treat their own children as they remember they thought they ought to have been treated themselves, there would be less sorrow and grief in many families when the boys and girls grow up.

If sudden and relatively severe punishment is given for slight faults, or even a great scolding and fuss made, children are apt to become deceitful. Many children would confess the wrong-doing if they were not afraid.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN CASH will be given away to McCall club-raisers. Note the announcement on page 3.

Nests That Weigh Tons

In Australia are to be found the largest, heaviest and most peculiar nests in the world.

These are the nests of the jungle fowl, so-called, and are built in the form of great mounds, the average measurement in height being fifteen feet and the circumference one hundred and fifty feet. The nests are erected in secluded sheltered spots, and, as in the case of the small nests of birds, they are skilfully interwoven with leaves, grass and twigs and such other suitable material as the fowl may be able to procure.

A similar system is followed by the bush turkey, whose home is, however, more comprehensive in design. Its shape is pyramidal. It has been asserted by Australian naturalists that the nests of the bush turkeys, which live in colonies, are so large that to move them requires the services of six or seven men. The material of a single nest has been found to weigh upward of five tons.

Prejudice, if not altogether invincible, is perhaps the most difficult of all errors to be eradicated from the human mind. By disguising itself under the respectable name of firmness, it is of infinitely slower eradication than actual vice. No man will defend a sin as such, but even good men defend a prejudice, though everyone else sees that it is producing all the effects of a sin, promoting hatred, souring the temper and exciting evil passions.

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Josie Sadler sing her amusing song, "He Falls for the Ladies Every Time."
Nat M. Wills recite his humorous monologue, "Reformed Love".
Clarice Vance sing her current success, "It Looks Like a Big Night Tonight."

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A complete list of new Victor Records for September will be found in the September number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's, and October Cosmopolitan.

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You know what it means to try to bake in an oven that only gets hot in spots. Then think of the CONTROL Range that will heat up ***hot*** in 10 minutes; that will give a steady heat for hours without touching the fire. The

Control Range

is built on a new principle. No front or side drafts. Instead, an underneath draft system that will regulate your fire as you regulate your watch. The Control Range will pay back its cost in one year, and continue saving your money every year while in use. Burns coke, coal or wood.

Ask your dealer about the CONTROL Range, or write us and we will send you a catalogue. Select your range, and we will ship it to you prepaid, and give you 90 days' free trial. Use as directed, and we guarantee it to save 60% of your fuel bill with coke, or 33% if you burn coal. Unless all our claims are true, return the range at our expense.

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Any suit you may select from your "NATIONAL" Fall Style Book will be a New York Suit—will be made for you with all the grace and becomingness the "NATIONAL" knows how to put into a suit. It will be finished as only a "NATIONAL" Suit is finished, for "NATIONAL" Workmanship is perfect. There is never a flaw in a "NATIONAL" Suit. Seven examinations during its making ensure careful, painstaking, perfect work.

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Current Events

With the extension of the long-distance telephone system as far west as Denver it is now possible to talk from Chicago to the bottom of some of the deepest mines in the Rockies.

Up at Idaho Springs, the center of the famous Clear Creek District, where the Newhouse Tunnel has been run under the mountains for over three miles to connect a network of underground workings, there is a mine now down 2,500 feet. This mine, like many others, has its own telephone system, which is connected with the surface telephone lines. At the bottom of the deepest shaft, 2,500 feet under the mountain, there is now a telephone instrument, and standing there in the bowels of the earth one can call up Chicago.

Of course telephoning in a mine isn't quite as easy as it is in a sound-proof telephone booth, especially if the great drills are working. Nevertheless the miners get used to the racket and seem to have no trouble talking over the telephone, though to others it is almost impossible at first few attempts.

They tried talking to Chicago last summer, when the arrival of the long-distance telephone caused almost as big a sensation in Colorado as did the first railroads. It is a common occurrence to talk with Denver, forty miles away, from some of the subterranean workings in the Rocky Mountains.

The telephone instruments in the mines are specially constructed with a view of protecting their delicate parts from the dampness. At Idaho Springs there is a regular telephone system under one of the mountains where there are over a hundred mines, all of them tapped by an underground railway, through which the telephone wires run.

Separate schools for tubercular children may be established in Philadelphia in the near future. The new school code specifically prescribes that children suffering from tuberculosis cannot be admitted into the public schools, and at the same time provides for the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years. It is the opinion of the educational officials that the only solution of the problem is to set aside special schools for the use of the tubercular pupils.

The government commissioners in Italy who were appointed to report on the question of woman suffrage have decided to recommend giving women engaged in trade the right to vote for members of the chambers of commerce. The women of both France and Belgium also have this right.

The enlarged rights which have recently been given to the women of Turkey are said to have played no small part in bringing about the revolt of the rank and file of the army. The Turkish women's clubhouse was one of the buildings in Constantinople fired upon by the troops, most of whom are said to be fanatical Mohammedans.

A good story comes from England of an American minister, renowned for his piety, who is traveling abroad. Arriving in London, he made every effort to get an intimate view of the two branches of Parliament in session. Of course no stranger is allowed on the floor of the House of Lords, but the minister not knowing this, and with the usual amount of American push, tried to make his way in. There is a rule, however, that servants of the various lords may be admitted to speak to their masters. Seeing the minister walking boldly in, the doorkeeper asked:

"What lord do you serve?"

"What lord?" repeated the astonished American, "the lord Jehovah!"

For a moment the doorkeeper hesitated and then admitted him. Turning to an assistant standing near, he said:

"He must mean one of those poor Scotch lairds."

A citizen of Antwerp has recently put to a test the celerity and homing instinct of the swallow as compared with pigeons. He caught a swallow in its nest under his roof at Antwerp, made a red mark on its feathers and sent the bird with a consignment of 250 carrier pigeons by train to Compiègne, in northern France, a distance of 147 miles.

The birds were released there simultaneously at 7:15 the next morning. The swallow without the slightest hesitation made for the north and disappeared like a flash. The pigeons circled laboriously around before deciding which direction they should take.

The swallow reached its nest in Antwerp in sixty-seven minutes, while the pigeons took four hours and seven minutes to cover the distance. In other words, the messenger of spring flew at the rate of nearly 132 miles an hour, while the speed of the pigeons only slightly exceeded 35½ miles an hour.

Miss Panajotatu, M. D., and privatdozent of Alexandria, began her course of lectures on bacteriology at the University of Athens under rather unusual circumstances. The most distinguished people both in science and society had assembled to hear her, but hardly had she taken her place on the platform when yells of "To the kitchen!" "To the nursery!" "Down with the emancipated woman!" "Greece wants no suffragettes!" burst forth. It took some time for the rector of the university to restore silence, but when he did Dr. Panajotatu began her lecture and carried it through as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened. The press of Athens, it is said, were unanimous in condemning the discourtesy.

An ardent advocate of equal suffrage, the late Charles C. Mellor, left three thousand dollars to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. The provision attached to this bequest is that the annual income from the money shall be used to purchase books relating to women considered physically, intellectually and historically.

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Extra Fine Post Cards Given

Send 2c stamp for three samples of our very best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 894 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

In England they are trying to raise whales. The smallest specimen of a baby whale ever caught by a British trawler was landed at Grimsby not long ago by the King James. It was brought up in the trawl net in the North Sea, and was so small—eighteen inches long and three pounds three ounces in weight—that the fishermen could not realize that it was a whale until an expert certified the fact.

The local officer for the Board of Fisheries secured this specimen, which could not have been calved more than three or four days, and immediately dispatched it to the laboratories of the fisheries department in London.

Another step forward in the gigantic work of charting 50,000,000 stars, begun in 1887, will be taken when the international committee superintending the production of this map of the heavens meets in Paris, April 19 to 24. M. Faissinet, the general secretary of the Paris Observatory, said that the map will not be finished for another ten years.

Day and night for six months every newly discovered star is under examination by astronomers all over the world. The Paris Observatory has up to now designed 17,000 celestial maps, each containing from 300 to 10,000 stars. A catalogue map for current use containing 5,000,000 stars is also in preparation.

The German courts have just decided that it is not defamatory to call a man a *Schafskopf* (sheep's head, anglicé blockhead), at least not if you are a tradesman and he is your assistant. So the Berlin *Kaufmannsgericht*, or Shopkeepers' Court, has decided, the practical application of the ruling being that the salesman who was aggrieved by the expression was not justified in throwing up his place without notice and could not get his employer punished.

The court, though admitting that *Schafskopf* was an offensive term, observed that social life would become impossible if such amenities were to become actionable at law. This does not affect the law of lèse majesté; it will still be a matter of penal servitude to call the Emperor a sheep's head or a good deal less.

In England a similar decision would probably be given, though perhaps on different grounds. It has been held in English courts that to call a man a thief is slander, but to call him a "damned thief" is merely vulgar abuse, and no doubt sheep's head would count likewise.

An example of the marvelous memory of Coquelin, the great French actor who has recently died, is related by a French magazine. At an evening entertainment given by M. de Lovenjoul, a well-known Belgian book collector, the great French comedian was asked how many parts he knew by heart.

"Fifty-three," was his answer.

The company politely professed doubt as to the capacity of any human brain to retain so much. Coquelin smilingly turned to the host and said:

"Take from your library the fifty-three books I shall name and let some one start reading from any page; I shall then continue the plays from memory."

No sooner said than done. All the guests took a turn at starting to read plays at random, and in every case Coquelin was able to continue from memory without the slightest hesitation or pause.

Singing Fish

Fish always dumb? Not a bit of it. Any number of them can make some kind of noise.

The common red gurnard of our coasts, on being hooked and hauled rudely out of the briny, will grunt loudly and indignantly as a fisherman will tell you. It is a strange croaking sort of noise, such as one might expect a young rook to make.

Then there is a fish called the butterman—why, nobody knows—which is found off the Scotch coast line. This fish, which is a fat and comfortable-looking beast about a foot long, as a rule, makes a distinct hooting noise from the back of his throat when landed in a net or caught on a long line. A netful of these fish—though they are rather rare—is sometimes caught, and when they are hauled in, the chorus of sharp, siren-like hoots is very startling to a stranger to the coast.

But in Ceylon there is a shellfish—a kind of mussel—which positively sings. In still weather, when the water has ebbed away from the mussel beds for a few hours, these shellfish can be heard producing a long, low fluting sound. How they do it no one knows, but they certainly make a quite distinct attempt at singing, and as they have no throats they must produce the sound by some manipulation of their double shells. The sound is low and not at all unpleasant, but rather sweet to the ears on a still summer's night.

There is said to be a fish, common in the lakes of New Guinea, that can produce two or three notes, but it has not yet been vouched for by any reliable naturalist.—*Tit-Bits.*

THREE REASONS
Each with Two Legs and Ten Fingers

A Boston woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack and Dick, aged 6, 4 and 2 years respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals, when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily, and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers, instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake, give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The First Day of School

will be a happier one for the children if they have fresh new dresses in warm, bright, seasonable colors

Ask for the new Fall and Winter CREPE STYLES

AMERICAN PRINTING CO. WASH FABRICS

"The Wash Fabric that is Washable"

make the prettiest and most economical school dresses you can buy. Sold everywhere. We send samples. Address Dept. M

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

Self-Transferable Embroidery Patterns

The Simplest Made—Could not be More Simple. All Transfer Patterns 10 cents Each. See Directions Below.

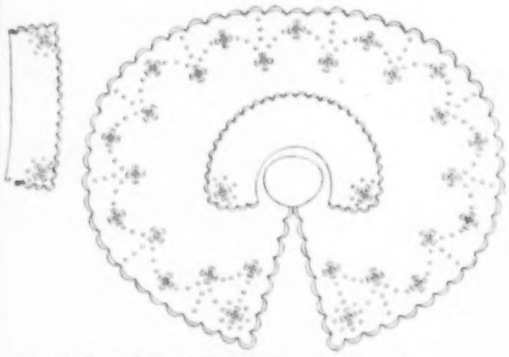
No. 86—**Designs for Embroidered Handkerchief Borders.** Handsome hand embroidered handkerchiefs can be cheaply made at home by using these designs. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 87—**Design** for front of shirt waist closing in the back. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

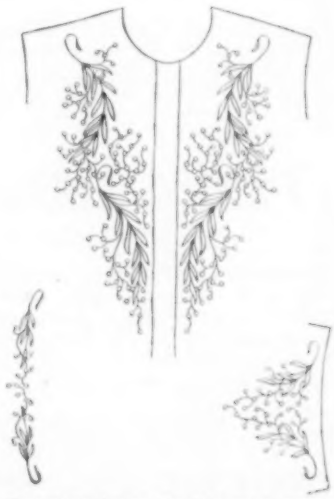
No. 89—**Collar and Cuff Set,** to be worked in French and eyelet embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 90—**Design** for embroidered shirt waist; effective and easily worked. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 88—**Centerpiece** in eyelet and buttonhole work. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 92—**Cape Collar and Cuff Set,** for children's coat, can be done in eyelet or French embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 91—**Embroidery Design,** for shirt waist opening in front, with collar and cuff design. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 85—**Embroidery Design,** in yoke effect, for shirt waist. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 84—**Embroidery Design,** for collar and belt of shirt waist or dress. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

DIRECTIONS.—Designs can be transferred in two ways. **No. 1**—Lay pattern face down on material; wet back of pattern until design shows through, then cover back of wet pattern with stiff paper and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. This is the best way, and **does not wet material. No. 2**—Lay material on hard, smooth surface and sponge with damp cloth; material must be damp, not wet. Lay pattern face down on damp material; press firmly, and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. **When transferring, be very careful not to let pattern slip.**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

I make all sorts of clear glass for all sorts of uses; each the best glass for its particular purpose.

For my Pearl Glass lamp-chimneys — that bear my name, Macbeth—I make the best glass ever put into a lamp-chimney.

These chimneys are clear as crystal, and they won't break from heat; proper shapes and lengths, and they fit.

I'll send you, free, my lamp-chimney book, to tell you the right chimney for any burner. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Your skin will be whiter, smoother and healthier if you add to the water a little

C.C.Parsons' TRADE Household MARK Ammonia

(Introduced 1876)

Though four times stronger than other ammonias C. C. Parsons' is positively harmless to skin and fabrics. Sold by grocers and dealers in Pint, Quart, Half-Gallon bottles.

FREE—a book that tells how to make the toilet more delightful and beneficial and how to cut all cleaning work in half.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL WORKS
81 Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn, New York

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD EARN $25 PER WEEK

Introducing our large and complete Fall line of beautiful wool dress goods, silks and fancy waistings. The latest up-to-date New York City patterns. Handsomest line of materials on the market. Dealing direct with the mills you will find our prices low. Samples and full instructions packed in a neat sample case, shipped express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Be first to apply.

Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. R-9, Binghamton, N. Y.

Cook Book Free Write at once for copy of "Kitchen Kinkles" with recipes by Mrs. RORER

Rollman Mfg. Co., 215 Penn Ave., Mount Joy, Pa.

Late Summer Vegetables

(Continued from page 49)

FRENCH BAKED CABBAGE.—Take out the center of a head of cabbage. Into the hollow left, fill with a dressing made of cold cooked meat cut very fine or chopped, one minced onion, some boiled rice and a few herbs with salt and pepper. Tie the stuffed cabbage into a cloth and boil it one hour. Make a sauce of some of the liquor in which is was boiled and serve with it.

ROASTED TURNIPS.—Parboil small peeled turnips until nearly tender, then drain them, and put them in a pan with a roast of mutton for forty-five minutes. Baste with the drippings and serve around the mutton.

STUFFED TURNIPS. — Boil four or five large turnips until tender, drain, and cut a slice from the top of each and scoop out the pulp and mash it with pepper and salt and butter. Add a little cream, the yolk of an egg well beaten and enough cracker crumbs to make a smooth thick paste. Fill the shells, brush with the beaten egg and brown in a hot oven.

TOMATO BUTTER. — Cook ripe tomatoes, season them and put them through a colander to remove the seeds. Take an equal amount of sour apple sauce well cooked and add it to the tomatoes, sweeten slightly, and let boil until the mixture begins to thicken. Be careful not to let it burn. Put in jelly glasses or jars. This is very good served with meat.

GREEN PEPPERS WITH EGGS.—Remove the seeds from young green peppers and chop very fine. Cook four tablespoonfuls of the minced pepper in an ounce of butter for just a minute, adding two tablespoonfuls of grated rich cheese and one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce or tomato catsup. Beat six eggs light with the third of a cup of cream and add to the other materials, stir and cook until thick enough to spread on thin buttered slices of toast. Serve at once.

BEET GREENS.—Take young beets, very small like a walnut. Do not cut off the tops. Wash thoroughly in several waters, first in salt water, to destroy any bugs. Cook quickly in salted water until tender, drain, cut off the tops and skin the beets by plunging in cold water and rubbing off the skins. Drain the greens, cut them up, mix with the beets and season with salt, pepper, melted butter, and a little vinegar or lemon juice. Garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

STUFFED EGGPLANT. — Cut off the tops of two small eggplants and chop the inside with an equal quantity of calf's liver and breadcrumbs, season with herbs, salt and pepper, and add a beaten egg to bind. Fill the shells, cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake for half an hour.

ESCALLOPED SQUASH. — Cut crook-neck squashes in slices, peel and boil in salted water for fifteen minutes. Drain and put into a baking-dish in layers, seasoning each layer with sugar, grated nutmeg and bits of butter. Pour over half a cupful of water and bake one hour. Serve in dish.

RAGOUT OF VEGETABLES. — Parboil one carrot, two potatoes, one cupful of string beans, one cupful of green peas, one sliced onion, and one-quarter of a pound of salt pork. Drain, remove the pork and slice the potatoes and carrot. Add a sliced tomato, one cupful of stock, a pinch of pepper, one tablespoonful of butter, and cook for half an hour.

Cedar for Pencils

The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and since practically the only wood used in its manufacture is red cedar and since the pencil industry is steadily growing (320,000,000 are manufactured annually in the United States) the supply of red cedar is becoming greatly depleted.

Red cedar has a soft, straight grain and is very free from defects when properly grown. Because of its peculiar qualities no good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood-using industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar. It is the only wood the price of which is always quoted by the pound.

The popular belief is that the second growth red cedar never reaches marketable size, but the forest service has made a careful study of the subject and has reached the conclusion that it can be profitably grown in regions of its development.

Some changes are recommended in the present forest management in order to secure the desired growth. In the Southern forests it must have a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages. Many of the forest-grown trees, which are now cut for fence posts, can profitably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.—*Country Life in America.*

SURE TO ASK

The Kind of Coffee When Postum is Well Made

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They were always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning, using four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, and let it boil twenty minutes, stirring down occasionally.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the coffee was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I had heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half old-fashioned coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the coffee she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made—that is, it was boiled long enough to bring out the flavour.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

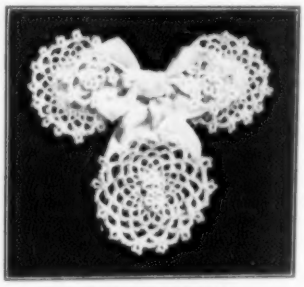
"I am doing all I can to help the world out of coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends."

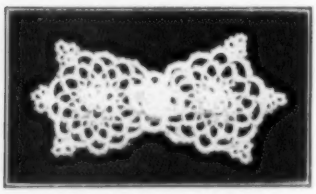
Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

JABOT OF TATTING.—This handsome jabot can be made of satin ribbon, net or fine lawn. There are three distinct patterns in the tatting to be considered—the edging of the larger bow, the wheel that is attached to the smaller one, and the large wheel that forms the jabot.

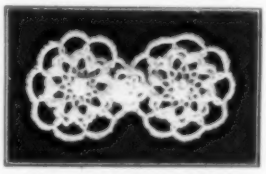
The edging consists of 2 rows. For the first row, make a ring containing 5 picots with 3 d s at the beginning and end of ring and 1 d s 1 s s between each picot; then make a chain containing 3 picots with 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain and 1 d s 1 s s between each picot; turn, make a ring as you first made and fasten the first picot into the last picot of the ring before. Repeat ring and chain until you have it long enough for the end of the ribbon that is to be cut round for making the desired bow. Second row: Go back and fasten the thread in the first ring made, and make a chain containing 4 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; fasten thread in the middle picot of chain made in the first row, and make a ring with 3 picots, with 1 d s 1 s s between each and 3 d s at the beginning and end of ring, fasten thread underneath the chain and around the neck of ring just made. Continue chain and ring until the second round is complete, fastening the last chain in the ring. The smaller wheel: The smaller wheel consists of two rounds aside from the foundational ring. Make a ring consisting of 10 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot, tie thread to hold firm. For the first round, make a chain containing 7 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each, and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, draw up a little and fasten in the 2d picot of foundational ring; make 5 chains, fastening in every other picot. For the second round, fasten the thread in the middle picot of one of the chains just made and make a chain containing 7 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot with 2 d s at the beginning and end chain; fasten thread in the 5th picot of chains made in the first round; make a ring with 12 d s and a picot between every 3d d s, fasten thread under the chain and around the neck of ring just made. Continue chain and ring until around. The rosette is made of 8 rings containing 12 d s each, tie thread after 4th ring to hold together, leaving the end thread long enough to fasten with a needle in the center of small wheel. The larger wheel that forms the jabot: The wheel has in all 5 rounds. Make 2 rings each containing 10 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot; connect the rings so they form an oblong foundation. Make a chain containing 5 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain and fasten in the 2d picot of the foundational ring. Make in all 6 chains, fastening in every 2d or 3d picot of foundational rings. The second round: Make a ring with 12 d s and a picot between every 3 d s, fastening the 2d picot of ring into one of the picots of chain made in the first round; turn, make a chain with 5 picots having 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; turn, make a ring and fasten the 1st picot into the last picot of previous ring, and the 2d picot into the 2d picot of chain made in the first round. Repeat chain and ring until around, fastening the second picot of the respective rings to every other picot of chains made in the first round. The third round consists of a series of chains, each chain containing 5 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, fastening in the middle picot of the respective chains made in the second round. The fourth round is similarly made, only the chain of this round contains 9 picots. The fifth and last round is made of chain and ring. Each chain contains 6 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, fastened in the middle picot of chains made in the fourth round, and after the fastening of each chain, make a ring of 12 d s with a picot between every 3 d s; fasten the thread underneath the chain and around the neck of each ring. The rosettes in the middle are made of 8 rings each, containing 12 d s a ring. Leave the end thread long enough to draw through and fasten with a needle.

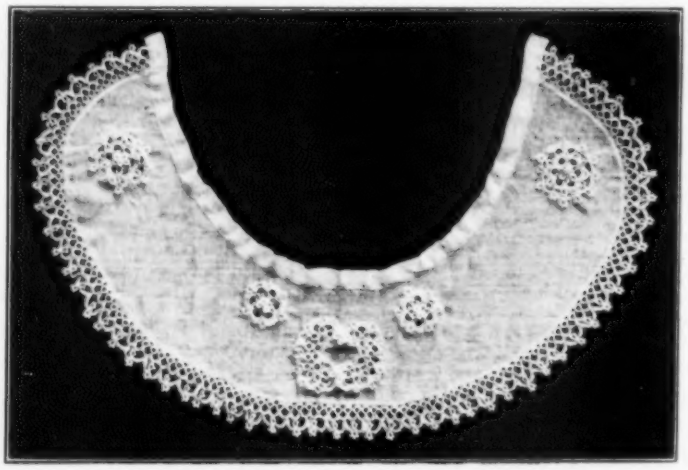

JABOT OF TATTING


CLOVER LEAF TATTED BOW

CLOVER LEAF BOW.—You make each side of the bow separately as well as the rosette that joins them. After the first ring is made you make three complete rounds. For each side, make a ring containing 12 picots having 2 d s between each; to make the ring very firm tie with the first thread. Make a chain with 7 picots, 1 d s 1 s s between each and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; repeat until around, fastening in every other picot of foundational ring. Now you commence the second round. Make a ring of 12 d s with a picot between every 3 d s, fastening the 2d picot into one of the picots made in the 1st round; then make a chain with 6 picots—1 d s 1 s s between each picot. Repeat the ring and fasten the first picot of ring into last picot of the ring just made and catch the 2d picot into one of the picots made in the first round. Continue until around. The 3d round is very simple; fasten the thread in the middle picot of one of the chains made in the second round, and make a chain containing 12 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each, and fasten in the middle of next chain. Repeat until around and continue 4 smiliar chains fastened in the same way so as to make the bow better shape. The

(Con. on page 64)


WHEEL BOW IN TATTING


DUTCH COLLAR WITH TATTED EDGE AND MEDALLIONS

Madam, "the Book of a thousand Fashions" sent you FREE

A postal or letter will bring it right to your door. It contains the most bewildering array of handsome and stunning style creations, bound to be intensely interesting to you and to every woman regardless of age or station.

Herein may be found styles to suit every whim and every fancy, plain or elaborate, at the widest possible range of prices.

You will be delighted with the cover drawing "*The Autumn Girl*" by

Eugene Carrol Kelly

one of America's most famous artists. Another attraction is

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article on "*Woman and Clothes*," giving you an exhaustive exposé on the prevailing modes Also

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This most magnificent of all Fashion Books ever published contains the following Departments:

Aigrettes	Dresses	Hat Shapes	Plumes
Belts	Fancy Feathers	Hoods and Bonnets	Skirts
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Coats, cloth	Furs	Kimonos	Stoles
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Also everything in Misses', Girls' and Children's Wear.

Thousands upon thousands of women are daily writing for it. *Don't you want one?*

Don't you want to study its thousand beautiful styles, and learn what all the smart world is wearing?

Don't you want us to send you a selection of the newest Fall fabrics in your preferred colors?

We feel sure you will be interested.

Write today—NOW—while you think of it. Ask for style book No. 224

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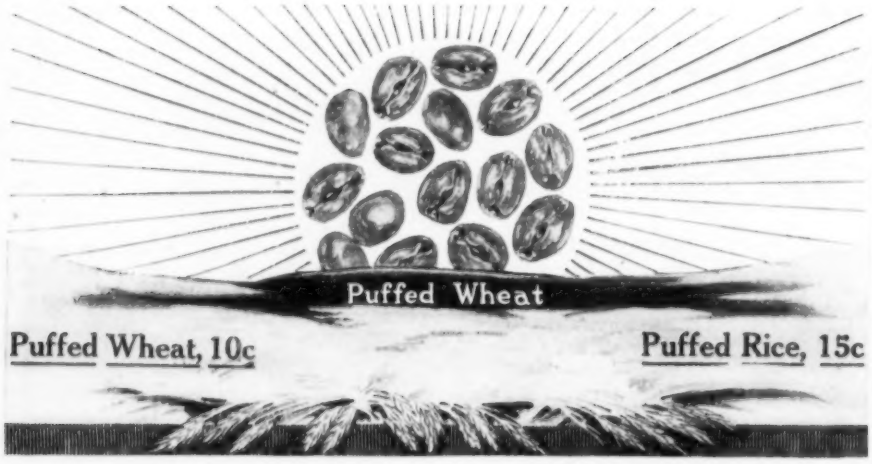

The Dawn of a New Delight

Foods Shot from Guns

These are rather new foods—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. Yet hundreds of thousands already enjoy them.

The demand now exceeds a million packages monthly. And, every morning, legions of new homes adopt them.

The fame of these curious cereals is spreading like wildfire. People talk them one to another.

The foods shot from guns are the foods of the day.

Here is the Reason

Imagine unbroken kernels of wheat or rice puffed to eight times their natural size.

Think of gigantic grains—crisp and enticing, nut-like and wholesome—four times as porous as bread.

Grains that melt in the mouth.

Every starch granule is literally blasted to pieces, so the digestive juices act instantly.

Do you wonder that such delightful cereals are displacing the old-time foods?

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c

Except in the extreme West

These are the foods invented by Prof. Anderson. And this is how we prepare them:

The whole wheat or rice kernels are put into sealed guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

That fierce heat turns the moisture in the grain to steam, and the pressure becomes tremendous.

Then the guns are unsealed—the steam explodes. Instantly every starch granule is blasted into a myriad particles.

The kernels of grain are expanded eight times. Yet the coats are unbroken, the shapes are unaltered. We have simply the magnified kernels of grain, made porous, crisp and digestible.

Know Them Now

These are the ideal summer foods—the ready-to-serves that all people like best.

They are real foods—not confections. Hearty, substantial, yet they form no tax on digestion.

Serve them with cream, or fruit, or in a bowl of milk, for breakfasts, luncheons and suppers.

We cannot describe these curious foods, and there is nothing with which to compare them. You must try them to know them.

Do it today. You are missing something you never would miss if you knew it.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Made only by The Quaker Oats Company

The President's Gold Dishes

(Continued from page 47)

handed him a key and told him to unlock the plate room and let the little girl see the gold dishes. He did so, and I was allowed to take in my hand a beautiful platter, and I began to rub my fingers against the raised pattern of the border to see if it was really gold, and the butler—I suppose the colored man was a butler—drew it from me and put it away again, and I looked at the gentleman questioningly.

"'We have to be very careful of gold plates,' he said with a funny little smile. Then we went back into the great room where my grandmother had left me, and found her waiting. She looked at me with surprise but spoke to the gentleman by my side.

"'I fear, friend Martin, that my little granddaughter has been annoying you,' she said.

"'Oh, no, madam,' he answered, bowing first to her and then to me. 'I am glad to know Rebecca.' Then he and my grandmother talked a little, and when we were leaving she said to me, 'Rebecca, thee must thank the President for his hospitality to you,' and I could only blush and stammer when I knew that it was President Van Buren himself who had shown me his own gold plate."

"Oh, grandma, how exciting to talk to a real President!" exclaimed Natalie. "And were the plates really, truly gold all through, or just laid on like the gold bands on our dishes?"

"My dear, I don't know. I have often wondered but I never asked, for I didn't want to find out that they weren't really, truly gold all through and now I think there is no one left to ask, so we are safe in thinking them real."

The Market Price of Wives

In the earliest time of purchase, a woman was bartered for useful goods or for services rendered to her father. In this latter way, Jacob purchased Rachel and her sister Leah. The price of a bride among the Indians in British Columbia and Vancouver Island varies from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of articles. In Oregon, an Indian gives for her horses, blankets or buffalo robes; in California, horses; in Africa, cattle.

A poor Damara native will sell a daughter for a cow; a richer Kaffir expects from three to thirty. With the Banyai, if nothing be given, her family claims her children. In Uganda, where no marriage recently existed, she may be obtained for half a dozen needles, or a coat, or a pair of shoes. An ordinary price is a box of percussion caps. In other parts, a goat or a couple of buckskins will buy a girl.

Passing to Asia, we find her price is sometimes five to fifteen roubles, or at others a cartload of wood or hay. A princess may be purchased for three thousand roubles. In Tartary, a woman can be purchased for a few pounds of butter, or where a rich man gives twenty small oxen, a poor man may succeed with a pig. In Fiji her equivalent is a whale's tooth or a musket.

These, and similar prices elsewhere, are eloquent testimony to the little value a savage sets on his wife. Her charms vanish with her girlhood. She is usually married while a child, and through her cruel slavery and bitter life, she often becomes old and repulsive at twenty-five.

How to Make Paper Daffodils

"A host of golden daffodils."—Wordsworth.

Materials.—Old gold crêpe paper for bell of daffodil; amber crêpe paper for the petals; pale-green tissue paper for the pistils; pale-yellow tissue for stamens; dark-green crêpe paper for leaves, and dull-green tissue paper for stems.

PAPER daffodils are highly decorative, easy to make and most natural looking if carefully done; but be sure to attach plenty of leaves, as this blossom springs up from a mass of dark-green, spear-like foliage.

Cut a length of stout wire for the actual stem, one end of which turns over like a crook, and bind with pale-green tissue paper to form a tiny knob to represent the pistil. Around this add six stamens, formed with yellow crêpe paper cut as a fringe; then twist between the thumb and finger, as if making a spill; twist lightly. Or the stamens may be made of coarse white carpet thread, which gum and paint yellow; fluff the end of each thread out a wee bit, tip same with paint and bind all six stamens around the pistil. The stamens do not come to the bell or cup edge; in fact, they are well down *below* the edge. Stamens must be bound on firmly.

Diagram 1—The bell, or cup, to be made of deep yellow crepe paper.

The cup or bell of the daffodil form of old-gold paper. Cut an exact square of paper three by three inches. The grain is to run lengthwise of the cup. Join to form a circle, and keep in place with gum or paste; then squeeze up base of this bell (see Diagram 1), slip it up the stem wire, and bind the same with fine wire or cotton. The top edge of this cup is to be pulled or stretched a trifle to give it the indented or irregular edge seen in the natural blossom.

Diagram 2—One of the petals, for pale yellow crepe paper.

Now cut the petals, or outside leaves, from pale-yellow crepe paper exactly the same size as Diagram 2, and six will be required. Add one petal at a time, and when three have been bound on, arrange the other three at the back and between the first three, so that they really overlap each other at the base. Bind stem over with a little wadding to thicken it; then with half-inch wide dull-green paper (use tissue paper for the purpose), add plenty of spear-like green leaves, between which let the blossoms spring; and, about three-quarter or one inch below flower, bend stem to curve flower, as the spray sketch illustrates.

Diagram 3—Showing the mounting of the bell and petals.

For a bud, roll a piece of the dark-yellow paper into an elongated shape (like a date stone, in fact), and cover this with three leaves after Diagram 2 shape, which cut from a yellowish-green paper.

Double daffodils differ, inasmuch as the center is full or double, and formed by cutting a strip of old-gold crêpe paper about twelve inches in length and three inches wide, which fold up four times. Scallop one edge, and when opened there will be sixteen small scallops, which must be stretched just a trifle at the ends in order to give the irregular look seen in the real blossom.

Cut a length of wire, bend down one end like a crook and bind over with yellow paper to form a little knob, around which bind the scalloped length of paper just prepared. Pinch it up well at the base, and spread out edge of leaves, to make it nice and full. Then bind on the six pale-yellow petals, etc., following exactly the method previously described for the single daffodil.

"The daffodil is our doorside queen;
She pushes up the sward already,
To spot with sunshine the early green."
—Bryant.

THE Romans gave the name of *July* to the seventh month of the year (or in their calendar the *fifth* month, as their year began in March) in honor of Julius Cæsar, who was born in that month, and they changed their *sixth* month or *Sextiles* to *August* to compliment Augustus Cæsar, not because it was his *birth month*, but because it was fortunate things had come to him in it. He was made Consul in their sixth month, and had three times celebrated signal triumphs—subdued Egypt, put an end to the civil war, and in other ways distinguished himself—all in that beneficent month.

The Flemings and Germans called it the *harvest month;* the Saxons in Britain called it the *weed month* for reasons that every farmer or gardener will readily understand; but the old German name is *wein-kock* or the *wine-press month.* The first day of August was the beginning of four great pagan festivals, a kind of thanksgiving to the gods for the incoming harvest. After the introduction of Christianity into Britain, these festivals were still continued, but the object of adoration was changed, and the offerings in the church consisted only of a *loaf of bread.* This was called by the Saxons half mass or bread-mass, or *Lammas,* now often applied to the first of August in rural England.

APPARENTLY there is a certain class of people who never need to be rejoiced over or made much of. One is the weather prophet, who takes a great deal of trouble to tell what can't be helped, and the other is the man who winds the clocks. There are several professions which silently and unostentatiously but with faithful method add to the well-being of the world, whose benefits to mankind are never recognized.

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If your dealer does not handle Skinner's Satin, write us for samples. We will also send you a handsome booklet, "A Story of Silks and Satins." Address Dept. R, 107-109 Bleecker Street, New York City.

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William Skinner Manufacturing Co.

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It is the most natural thing in the world for exposed crackers to partake of the flavor of goods ranged alongside. In other words, a soda cracker is known by the company it has kept. On the other hand.

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have been in no company but *their own.* When you open a package you find them so oven-fresh that they almost snap between your fingers as you take them from the package.

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a Package

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Candle Modeling

The candles are rendered pliable and separated from the wicks by immersion in boiling water

CANDLE modeling is the very latest hobby for women. Futhermore, it is a hobby which is not only interesting and inexpensive, but one which may be made highly profitable.

Miss Jessica Borthwick, who discovered this new occupation and demonstrated it at the recent "What to Do With Our Girls" Exhibition, in London, has already had many applications for instruction in this novel branch of art.

When interviewed, she had just completed a candle-wax medallion of Father Bernard Vaughn, and was hard at work in her studio at Holland Park on a small statuette.

"Yes, candle modeling is quite my own idea," she said. Of course, I have been doing sculpturing and clay modeling for a very long time, but only commenced experimenting in candle-wax a few weeks ago.

"Several times, when I had seen the wax candles in churches, I had felt what excellent material they would make for modeling. Many varieties have a tint which very closely resembles human flesh. I decided to experiment, and met with quite excellent results from the first. For this work it is necessary to always have the very best candles, such as are generally used in the churches. I make them pliable by immersion in a basin of boiling water, and then separate them from the wick. Afterward I make a rough shape of the object I am about to model with my fingers, and put in the more delicate parts of the work with the ordinary modeling tools. My tiny portrait models are usually about the height of a candle and I can finish them in one sitting, or from a photograph. When done, they can be polished with a piece of velvet or soft rag, and are quite lasting.

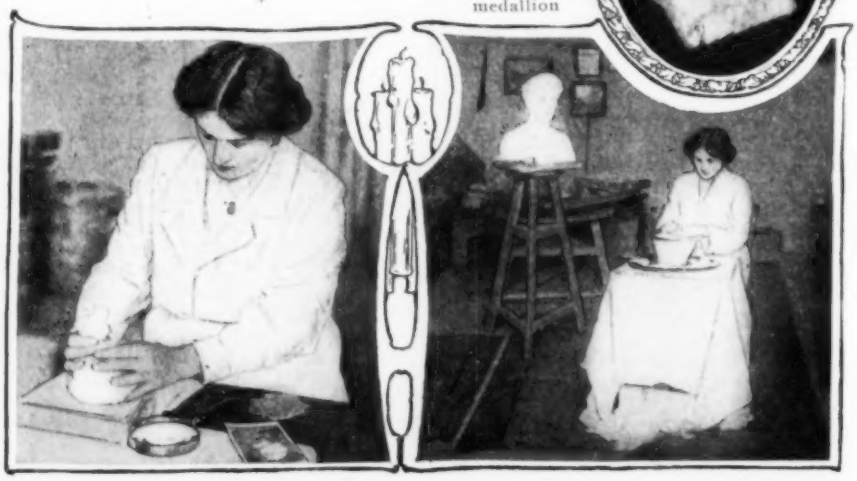
"I am very fond of doing medallion portraits in low-relief, like this one of Father Vaughan. They have very much the appearance of photographs in wax; and, if desired, the eyes and hair can afterwards be colored to give them a realistic appearance. When they are finished, I mount them on black velvet and frame them in the ordinary gold miniature frames."

This kind of work should appeal especially to the art student, or to anyone who has the least experience or taste for clay modeling. Even girls who have never studied art often like to experiment with candle-wax and see what they can do with it. Many a person has a taste and facility for this sort of modeling who has never even suspected it.

Making these candle medallions is one of the new "stunts" at up-to-date evening parties. Some common short wax candles are purchased at the grocer's. Just before it is time for the company to arrive, they are immersed in boiling water to make the wax pliable. But it is best to experiment with one of the candles to see just how long it needs to be immersed to bring about this effect, for different sorts of candles require longer or shorter periods.

For this contest, the company should be seated around an uncovered table. Each one is given a small lump of the wax and a penknife and is required to make a medallion or small bust. A prize is given for the best example. If the guests have any artistic skill at all, the contest should be interesting.

A candle-wax medallion



They'll All Be Glad

When you show your folks a dozen cans of Van Camp's, and say "No more home baking; no more soggy, broken beans," every face will smile.

For home-baked beans are hard to digest. They ferment and form gas. They are mushy and broken.

Van Camp's are digestible; they don't form gas. And they are nutty, mealy and whole.

And the tomato sauce is baked into Van Camp's, so it forms a delicious blend.

The reason lies in our ovens.

We bake in live steam, so the beans are uncrisped and unbroken.

We heat these ovens to 245 degrees.

Then we bake in small parcels, so every bean gets the full heat.

In the home baking dish, four-fifths of the beans get only 100 degrees.

Heat alone can break up the granules so the digestive juices can act. And you can't, in a dry oven, apply half enough heat.

Beans are our choicest, cheapest food. They are 84 per cent nutriment.

The choicest beef, costing three times as much, has even a lesser food value.

It pays to have them right—to have them digestible—to have them likable.

And those dozen cans mean a dozen meals, ready whenever you want them.

You'll be glad as the rest are when you once change to Van Camp's.

Van Camp's PORK AND BEANS

BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Any steam-baked beans are better than home-baked—better because they digest. But to get the delicious beans you must get Van Camp's.

To get the choicest Michigan beans, picked over by hand, we pay four times what some beans cost.

To make our sauce from vine-ripened tomatoes, we spend five times what some sauce costs.

The difference shows immensely in nuttiness, mealiness and zest. As a result, Van Camp's far outsell all other brands together.

Three sizes: 10, 15 and 20 cents per can

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Vitrum-Pearls and **Cut Crystals.** Rich looking, like **Real Pearls** and **Precious Stones.** All colors. Self-fitting to any size collar. 25c. each by mail. **Agents Wanted.**

VITRUM ART WORKS, Warren, R. I.

The Work Table

(Continued from page 58)

three clovers on each end of the bow are made and fastened on afterward. Each leaf of the clover contains 5 picots with 2 d s between each picot—the 1st picot of each ring fastening to the last picot of the ring before. The rosette in the middle is made of 9 rings, each containing 8 d s; tie thread after every 3d ring to hold together, and leave the end thread long enough to fasten in the center with a needle. The rosette that joins the two sides is made of 4 rings joined so as to form a four-leaf clover, each leaf containing 8 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot; join the side picots of the respective leaves while making. Fasten thread in one of the picots that joins the leaves and make a chain of 15 picots, having 1 d s and 1 s s between each and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, and fasten in the picot that joins the following rings. Repeat 4 times. The rosette that is made for the middle of the clover is similar to the one made for the sides of the bow, only this contains 12 rings. Fasten with a needle.

Dutch Collar.—This Dutch collar is one of rare beauty. This tatting needs three distinct descriptions, one for the edging, one for the wheels and one for the oblong ring in the back.

Directions for the edging: This edging is made of two rows. For the first row, make a ring containing 5 picots with 2 d s between each, and 6 d s at the beginning and end of ring; make a chain with 5 picots having 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; draw up a little and make another ring similar to the one first made, fastening the 1st picot into the last picot of ring first made. Repeat chain and ring until you have enough to go around the collar. For the second row, go back and fasten the thread in the first ring; make a chain containing 5 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, draw up just a little and make a knot; turn and make a ring with 3 picots having 2 d s between each picot and 4 d s at the beginning and end of ring, fastening the middle picot into the middle picot of chain made in the first row; turn, make another ring similar, to form the point, and fasten the thread under the chain and around the neck of the ring just made; make another chain of 5 picots as before and fasten in the middle picot of the following chain; make another chain of 5 picots; turn, make a ring as before fastening in the middle picot of next chain; turn and make the point. Continue until the second row is completed. The wheel: This wheel is made up of three rounds. Make a ring containing 6 picots with 2 d s between each picot. For the first round, make a ring with 5 picots having 2 d s between each picot and fasten the middle picot into one of the picots of the foundational ring; make a chain containing 6 picots wth 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; make a ring similar to the last ring made and fasten the 2d picot into the 4th picot of the previous ring and the 3d picot into the next picot of foundational ring. Repeat chain and ring until we have in all 6 rings. For the second round, fasten the thread in one of the rings and make a chain having 9 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, fastening thread in the following ring; turn and make a ring of 5 picots with 2 d s between each picot and fasten thread around neck of ring; make a chain of 9 picots as before and fasten in the next ring; turn, make a ring. Repeat chain and ring until around. This completes the smaller wheel, but for the larger wheel we add the third round. For the third round, fasten the thread in the middle picot of one of the chains made in the second round, and make a chain containing 5 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; fastening in the top picot of the ring and make a ring having 5 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot; make a similar chain of 5 picots and fasten in the middle picot of the adjoining chain; turn and make a ring as before and fasten thread under the chain and around the neck of ring just made. Repeat ring and chain until around. The rosette in the center of each wheel is made of 8 rings each, each ring containing 12 d s; tie thread after every 3d ring to hold together and leave the end thread long enough to fasten with a needle. The oblong ring in the back: Each side of this ring is made separately and joined together afterward. For each side make 4 rings, and connect the 4 rings so as to form a straight line—each ring containing 8 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each. On to this straight line you add two rows which form a semicircle. For the first row make a ring containing 7 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot, fastening the middle picot to the side picot of one of the end rings; turn toward the end to make a chain having 6 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot with 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; draw up a little and make a ring similar to the last one made, joining the 2d picot to the 5th picot of the previous ring, and join the 3d picot to the end picot of the ring made to form the straight line. Repeat chain and ring until you come to the corresponding side of the other end ring. For the second row, go back and fasten thread in the first ring of the first row, and make a chain containing 8 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot, and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain and fasten in the next ring; turn, make a ring having 5 picots with 2 d s between each picot, fasten the thread around the neck of ring; make a chain as before, of 8 picots, and fasten in the following ring. Repeat ring and chain until the second row is complete. After these two sides are complete join them so as to form an oblong circle and at the place of joining place a rosette containing 8 rings each—having 16 d s in each ring.

Wheel Bow in Tatting.—This bow is decidedly characteristic of Irish crochet. Each side of the bow and the rosettes are made separately and sewed together afterward. The two large wheels are similar, each containing but the three rounds with a ring in the center which is worked in after the first round is made.

Directions: For the first round make a ring containing 12 d s with a picot between every 3 d s, then make a chain containing 7 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain, draw up a little, tie a knot and

make a ring similar to the ring previously made, fastening the 1st picot into the 3d picot of ring first made; turn and make a chain as before. Repeat chain and ring until there are 9 rings and fasten the last chain into the ring first made. Now you make the ring in the center. To begin this, make 1 d s, and catch the thread in every middle picot of the respective rings, having 1 d s 1 s s between each fastening; draw the thread up and fasten. The second round: Fasten the thread in one of the rings made in the first round and make a chain with 4 picots having 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; fasten in the middle picot of chain made in the first round; make a ring with 1 picot having 3 d s on either side of picot and fasten the thread under the chain and around the neck of ring just made; make a similar chain as was made before the ring, and fasten in the next ring made in the first round; turn, repeat chain and ring until around. Now comes the 3d and last round which is a series of chains, each containing 12 picots with 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain. Each chain is fastened in the middle picot of ring made in the second round. The rosette in the middle is made of 6 rings, each containing 8 d s, tie thread after 3d ring to hold together and leave the end thread long enough to fasten with a needle. The rosette that joins the two wheels is, first of all, made of 5 rings joined so as to form a five-leaf clover; each leaf containing 12 d s with a picot between every 3 d s, fastening the 1st picot of each ring to the 3d picot of the ring before; fasten thread in the picot that joins the leaves and make a chain with 6 picots having 1 d s 1 s s between each picot and 2 d s at the beginning and end of chain; fasten thread in the picot that joins the next two leaves. Make 5 chains. The rosette for the middle of clover contains 12 rings with 8 d s each ring.

Out of Order

Champ Clark loves to tell of how, in the heat of a debate, Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, called an Illinois Representative a jackass. The expression was unparliamentary, and in retraction Johnson said:

"While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" yelled the man from Illinois.

"Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you!" answered Johnson. And that was parliamentary enough to stay on the record. —*Success Magazine.*

"What is the reason your boy doesn't like to work on a farm? He's fond of outdoor exercise."

"I'm workin' on that problem now," answered Farmer Corntossel. "If these uplift experts could make arrangements to have plowin' records printed in the sportin' news, I think Josh could be persuaded to take an interest."—*Washington Star.*

"Do you approve of chemicals and other foreign substances in food?"

"Certainly," answered the imaginative scientist. "I am now engaged in experiments by which a cure for dyspepsia can be introduced into every pie."—*Washington Star.*

New York Fall Styles
Brought to You

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This latest Fall and Winter Catalog places all the New York shopping advantages right in your own home. In its 265 pages is illustrated and described all that is new, stylish and correct in wearing apparel for women, men and children; all the latest novelties and household supplies. **The prices quoted are lowest in America.** We tell you in our catalog **how to save express and freight charges.** We guarantee the quality of every piece of merchandise we sell. The demand for our catalog is always very great. To avoid disappointment, be sure and write for it to-day. It is FREE. Address Department 5D.

Here Are Three Typical Siegel Cooper Bargains

No. 69x7D SUIT $11.75

No. 69 x 7D. This Tailored Suit will be the favorite style this Fall. It is made of good quality broadcloth, in navy blue, black, green and smoke gray; the jacket coat is cut in 40-inch length, in single-breasted style, fastening with large jet buttons; semi-fitting back; the back seams and pockets are trimmed with silk braid loops and small jet buttons; notch collar and close-fitting coat sleeves, finished with turn-back cuffs; lined with guaranteed satin lining; the skirt is designed in the very latest style, with cluster-plaited panels, which terminate in a graceful full flare; sizes 32 to 44 bust; skirt lengths 37 to 43 inches; would be a bargain at $15.00; **our special price** **$11.75**

No. 70 x 7D. This Waist of white linene is the latest Fall style; the entire front is elaborately trimmed with pin tucks, lace insertion in Irish crochet patterns, and is beautifully embroidered in a pretty floral design; cluster-tucked back; full length sleeves with tailored cuffs, fastening with button and buttonhole; tucked and lace-trimmed collar; fastens in back; sizes 32 to 44 bust; **price only** . . . **$1.00**

No. 79 x 7D. New Style Fall Skirt, made of fine quality all-wool Panama cloth, in black, blue and brown; it is designed with a panel front, trimmed with twenty-four self-covered buttons; either side of panel and back to below hips made in yoke effect, below which the skirt is closely side-plaited; falling in a graceful flare; it is excellently tailored and finished in the best possible manner; lengths 37 to 43 inches; waist measure 23 to 29 inches; **special value at** . . . **$4.95**

No. 70x7D WAIST $1.00

No. 79x7D SKIRT $4.95

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Don't delay in sending for your copy of this valuable catalog. Write for it just as soon as you've read this advertisement. Remember that in this way over a million American women are shopping regularly in New York and are thus securing better values for less money than they could get anywhere else in the world.

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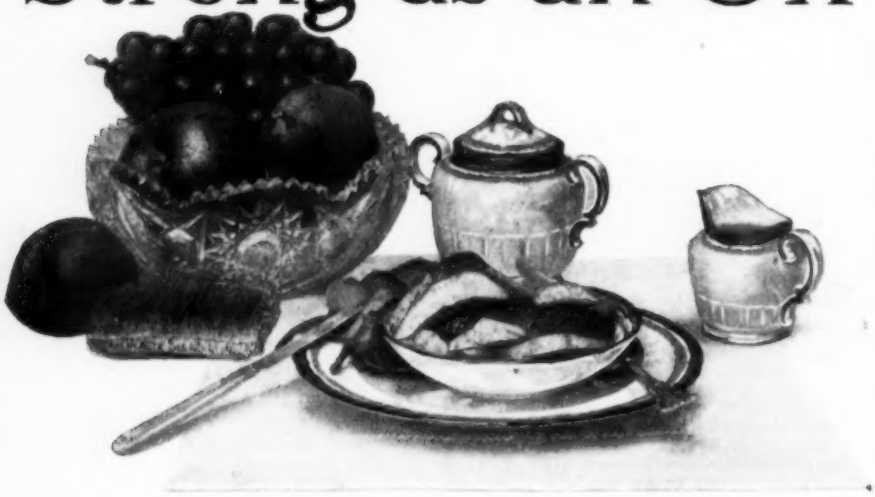

NO sane person expects to become "as strong as an ox" by eating the ox—or the flesh of any other animal. The ox does not eat meat. He is a strict "vegetarian." His strength comes from the grasses and the cereals.

The normal minded person wants a well balanced body—a body capable of the highest efficiency in a chosen line of endeavor. You can get it by eating

SHREDDED WHEAT

combined with fresh fruits and fresh vegetables—a sane Summer diet for sane people.

Cut out heavy meats and soggy pastries for awhile and eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit with milk or cream or fresh fruits, with an occasional meal of fowl or fish, and see how much better you feel. Heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness, then cover with sliced pears, peaches or apricots and serve with milk or cream, adding sugar to suit the taste. Triscuit is the Shredded Wheat Toast—a delicious and dainty "snack" for noonday luncheon or for outdoor picnics or excursions.

ALL THE MEAT OF THE GOLDEN WHEAT

The Shredded Wheat Co. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

A Veranda Breakfast

(Continued from page 45)

twine the paper vines about them as if growing, allowing some to run in and out along the veranda railing, and festooning the rest in riotous confusion from pillar to pillar beneath the overhang of the roof. If the supply is not by this time exhausted, the doorway and windows overlooking the veranda may be framed in sweet peas.

The table is the next consideration. Unless the company is to be a very small one, several tables seating four guests each will be preferable to one large one. As centerpieces, use Japanese bowls filled with natural sweet peas. Twist paper vines about the bases of the bowls, and let the loose ends trail across the tables in graceful lines, some falling to the edge of the cloth, and others forming garlands about the plates.

At each place, stand an individual sweet-pea salt cellar. To make this, construct a giant tissue blossom three inches in diameter, and mount it on a stem of stout wire together with a foiliage spray and one or two tendrils. Wind the stem with green tissue and coil the lower two-thirds to form a broad, flat base. In the hollow formed by the lower petals of the flower, paste one of the small fluted paper cups, such as are used by bonbon manufacturers, and fill it with salt. Instead of the customary salt spoon, lay across the base a little petal-shaped shovel of rose-colored cardboard, attached to a wire stem and adorned with tiny tissue leaves. If preferred, instead of being filled with salt, the receptacle may be used for holding baby olives, crystallized ginger root, tiny gherkins, or some other relish.

An irresistibly dainty and novel array of favors may be prepared at insignificant cost, consisting of sweet-pea hairpin and collar-button boxes for the feminine, and sweet-pea boutonnieres for the masculine guests. To make the former, cover small pasteboard boxes smoothly with dark-green crêpe paper. Those intended for hairpins should be cylindrical in shape, about an inch in diameter and three inches high. For the collar-buttons, which are an indispensable adjunct to the feminine toilet, now that Peter Pan has renewed the vogue of the linen collar, shallow round or square boxes should be selected. For decorating each box, construct a sweet-pea spray, fastening a tiny bisque doll-mask in the heart of the blossom, so that the chubby face, framed in its fluffy locks of brown or yellow, peeps forth like that of a flower fairy from a dainty setting of delicate-hued petals. Wind the stem of the spray around the box cover, glue firmly in place, and dispose the foliage and tendrils as naturally and gracefully as possible.

The boutonnieres are made in similar fashion, with straight stems of heavy wire. In order to avoid stiffness, an extra blossom may be added, as shown in the illustration on page 45.

The same idea can also be carried out in place cards, the face, crowned with its blossom-cap, resting on a single large leaf, a small guest card of green bristol-board edged with gold being attached to the stem. If menu cards are used, they may be cut in leaf form from the green cardboard, and have a doll-mask in its flower setting glued to the top of each.

A good hot weather menu is as follows:

Raspberry Sherbet
Cream Biscuit Baked Potatoes
Boiled Salmon
Watermelon Rice Wafers
Iced Coffee

Serve the sherbet in tall-stemmed glasses. Cut the melon in cubes and heap in grape-fruit glasses after chilling thoroughly. Garnish the principal dishes with natural sweet peas.

When the repast is finished, a quiet half hour or so may be spent in general conversation while "digestion waits on appetite," or the time devoted to games of a quiet nature which can be played without moving from the table. Floral anagrams would be an appropriate form of entertainment, taking a long name such as "nasturtium" or "chrysanthemum," and seeing who can make the largest number of words from the letters contained therein. A variation is to distribute lists of "pied" names of flowers and require the guests to discover and write down the originals, awarding a prize for the most successful list.

For the sweet-pea favors which illustrate this article, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Dennison Mfg., Co.

By the time these amusements have palled, the company will be in trim for more active sport. Across the middle of the lawn, like a tennis net, have ready a length of wire-netting over which paper sweet-pea vines have been trained as on a trellis. Parallel to the net, and three feet distant, a chalk line should be drawn on either side. The game to be played may be announced as "balloon tennis," the ball being represented by ordinary toy balloons, and the racquets by palm-leaf fans. Determine the order in which the guests are to play by drawing lots, or add to the fun by using one of the old-fashioned counting out jingles, such as "eeni, meeni, moni, mi!"

Four players, two on each side, constitute a "set." Each receives a balloon and a fan, and at the sound of the starting bell, endeavors to send his balloon over the net by striking it lightly with the fan, the object being to make it fall to the ground in the opposite court. At the same time he and his partner try to drive back their opponents' balloons as they come sailing through the air, and prevent them from touching the earth on their own side. The balloons must not be struck or grasped with the hands save when they are on the ground, and no player may set foot beyond the chalk line, although he is permitted to reach across it with his racquet, or to pick up a balloon which has fallen between it and the net. A referee should be stationed at one end of the netting, scorebook and pencil in hand, to record the successful "hits." At the end of a stated period—say, five or ten minutes—let the bell be rung again, whereupon the losing couple retire and the two who have scored the larger number of points are matched against the next comers. In case neither side scores during a period, all four retire and a new set is formed. When all have had a turn, the scores are compared and prizes awarded to the holders of the highest. If the wind should be blowing hard enough to give a distinct advantage to those on one side of the net, it will be advisable to double the length of each period and let the players exchange positions during the second half, in order that all may have an equal chance.

"Balloon tennis" differs from the scientific game in the fact that while a hundred times simpler, and demanding little or no skill, it is far more "uncertain," inasmuch as the balloons are tricksy creations, answering to the lightest touch in an often surprising manner, and dipping and swerving with every breath of air, so that one never knows precisely what the effect of a stroke will be. It is this very uncertainty which constitutes the charm of the game to the participants, while to the onlookers, the many-tinted floral hedge, the gay-colored balloons floating to and fro like prismatic bubbles, and the quartette of players in their light summer costumes, form an unusual and enchanting spectacle.

How to Avoid Wrinkles

Here are some suggestions for the woman who would avoid wrinkles:

Don't speak with all the muscles of the face in play. It is very charming and captivating to be deeply, deadly in earnest, but facial grimaces form creases which in time will become fixed.

Don't worry; but if worry you must, keep the forehead smooth and don't frown.

Don't wear tight shoes; they make a young face look drawn and wrinkled in a few hours.

Don't neglect the ten minutes' rest during the day, with the feet raised. It gives the whole body a great sense of repose and works wonders in smoothing out the lines of the face.

Don't let insomnia get the upper hand. By all means in your power, try to break up the habit. Sleeplessness is sometimes caused by unconscious hunger, and a cup of hot water or a biscuit will often induce sleep.

Don't go too long without food. Hunger gives a strained look to the face. Now and then, if one is fatigued, a bite between meals will invigorate the whole system and give repose and relaxation to strained muscles and nerves.

Don't sit facing a strong light.

Don't stoop or bend over while reading or writing.

Don't scowl.

Don't use violence in smoothing out lines on the face, for it will not stand pounding. The manipulation must be gentle and even, or the skin will become very coarse and leathery.

Don't rub the lines the wrong way, or they will become more, instead of less, prominent. Rub across the wrinkles, with a rotary motion.

Don't loosen the skin from the underlying tissues, nor stretch it.

Don't forget that occasionally during treatment the face should be very gently smoothed with the tips of the fingers of both hands.

Don't be anxious or disheartened or impatient. These passions make ugly lines on the face.

Don't believe that there are any supernatural virtues in being ugly, or that it is so very frivolous to contrive that a man shall always remain in love with his own wife.

They are clean, *naturally*.

But animal fat lather in ordinary opaque soap leaves a sediment. Your pores can't breathe. Your surface blood can't circulate.

JAP ROSE

"The Bubble Bath Soap"
Made by Kirk

Cannot leave sediment. Its lather is all *soluble bubbles.* These clean *thoroughly* but wash away *entirely.* Jap Rose Soap removes every foreign particle which has irritated or prevented air from penetrating your pores. That air, and absence of irritations, makes *any* skin fine.

Try this: Don't use *any* animal fat soap for a while. Use nothing but Jap Rose. After your pores breathe freely and you see how nice and soft your skin looks, you'll never impede Nature again.

"GIVE NATURE A CHANCE."

Note: Jap Rose is *not* a so-called "glycerine" soap. It leaves skins soft, not dry. It is especially fine for hair because it leaves no sediment to attract dust. It makes hair stay clean longer, besides making it fluffy.

Refuse imitations. Look for Jap girl on every package.

James S. Kirk & Co., 361 N. Water St., Chicago

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All Worsted Panama Skirt, - $3.98

Order this handsome mannish style of shirt waist or the Panama skirt, which is the latest model brought out in New York City for early fall wear. Either or both will be sent to you under our binding guarantee of satisfaction in **every respect or money refunded, including transportation charges both ways.** You absolutely take no risk when you send your remittance to BELLAS HESS & CO., New York City, New York.

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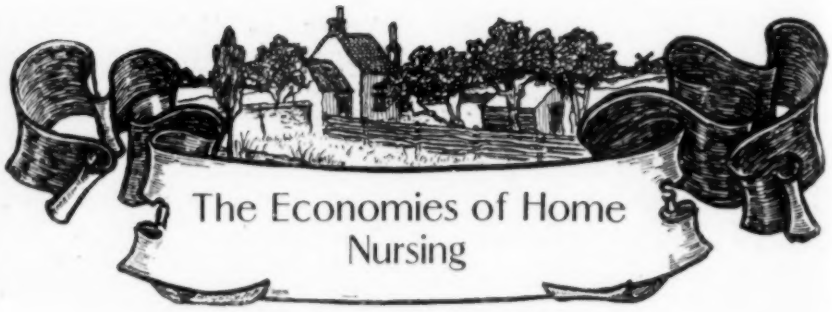

The Economies of Home Nursing

By MRS. ABBIE HEFFERN, R. N.

As there is a great deal of information that cannot very well be given in public form, we have arranged to answer questions by mail on the care of mothers and children. Such letters are to be addressed to Mrs. Abbie Heffern, 236 West 37th St., N. Y., and will be treated confidentially. To receive a reply by mail it will be necessary for the lady asking the question to be a subscriber for McCall's Magazine and to enclose a two-cent stamp.

In so many cases where the home nurse is attending the sick, work is made much harder and good results lessened by failure to rightly understand the doctor's orders. Oftentimes, the doctor takes it for granted that the home nurse knows how to make simple home remedies, and it is here the difficulty lies. Frequently it has happened that the home nurse herself failed to realize until after the doctor had gone that she did not know how to perform the task to which he had set her.

For instance, few persons, unless properly taught, know how to make a flaxseed or a linseed poultice so that the person to whom it is to be applied can get the full benefit therof. "What nonsense!" I hear some women say. That is where you make your mistake. Such women are the ones who always say about such things, "Well, I just make them *my* way, and that is good enough." I always feel so sorry for individuals of that caliber. They have so much to learn, and they never realize their own ignorance.

Now let me tell you, home nurses, that it makes no difference how skilled you are, none of you ever reaches that point where she has nothing to learn. If you were a hospital graduate nurse, from the best training school in America, this truth would apply to you, also, just as it does to me.

To make a poultice of flaxseed or linseed, make a bag out of old muslin, large enough to cover the parts affected. Sew the bag up on three sides, leaving the remaining side to be sewed after the flaxseed is in the bag. Place a kettle on the stove, after putting in it enough water to make the poultice sufficiently large to fill the bag. When the water comes to a boil, and a fresh boil is best—that is, when the water first begins to boil—stir the flaxseed or linseed in gradually, just as you would treat oatmeal or any cereal that you have to boil. Let it boil until about as thick as a cake mixture. Then take from the fire to an open window, and beat quickly.

This beating will make it light, letting the air through. The lighter the poultice, the more agreeable it is to the patient. Besides, it will keep hot longer. Have your bag all ready with the ends turned over, and also have your needle threaded and thimble ready. Just as soon as you have finished beating the poultice, pour it into the bag, and sew the opening up as quickly as possible, turning in the selvage ends. The sewing complete, take the bag and shake the poultice well into the corners. Be sure to cover with a towel or some other cloth while taking the poultice to the patient.

Do not be mechanical when performing such tasks as this. Especially remember that there is no need of burning the patient. I find an excellent way to test the heat of a poultice before applying, is to hold the poultice close enough to one's cheek to know just the effect of the degree of heat present will have on the tender skin. If not the cheek, try the elbow—your own. If the heat is not uncomfortable to either, the patient will not complain. Then apply the poultice, bandaging with flannel or something of the sort to keep it in place. I have found good bandages can be made from old sheets and pillow cases.

In making a mustard plaster, care must be taken as to the amount of mustard used, whether the plaster, or paste, as it is often called, is intended for an infant or an adult. A very sick person cannot always notify the nurse if a plaster burns him. In making a plaster or paste for a part of the body not ordinarily exposed to the air, the skin of the chest being softer than the skin of the throat, use less mustard than under other conditions. One teaspoonful of dry mustard is generally used with three teaspoonfuls of flour. Mix with cold water, stirring until all lumps are done away with, and the mixture is sufficiently thick so as it does not ooze through the cloth. You can put in the white of an egg to keep it from blistering, or rub the part affected with vaseline, which answers the same purpose.

Have an old piece of muslin—a term which includes sheets, pillow cases and the like—as large as needed. Spread the paste on the cloth quite thin. Then turn the edges of the cloth and fold the remainder over the paste. In this way it is impossible for any of the mixture to escape from the cloth and burn the patient. It is an excellent idea to fasten the plaster, or paste, in place with a bandage, but you must watch closely that it does not burn, and remove as soon as skin is reddened.

I never knew a convalescent patient who did not long for the day when he could sit up—I mean in bed. There is always a difficulty, unless one happens to be provided with a regular bed rest, something unusual in the average home, in making the patient as comfortable as you would like to have him. Pillows are all right as far as they go, but to gain the right degree of comfort there must be something behind them. Experience has taught the nurse how to arrange excellent substitutes for the regulation bed rest.

For instance, take a lap board, or window screen, or a plain chair and place behind the pillows so that it will support them at a comfortable angle for the patient. Really, I think with a little care either of these substitutes makes a fine bed rest. And there are other ways, discovered by nurses whom circumstances forced to meet an emergency. I remember in one case that I was nursing there was no bed rest, and it was necessary for me to find a substitute. So I took off one of the doors of an old-fashioned wooden cupboard that stood in the patient's room, and it proved a splendid rest.

In using a substitute of this sort, rest it, slanting, against the head of the head. Place your pillows thereon. Be sure in arranging the pillows that the lower part of the patient's back is made comfortable. That done, the shoulders will rest against the pillows placed above. Place three pillows, one above the other, on the rest. They will cover it. Place a pillow at the lower part of the rest, lengthwise, that is, across the other pillow. This done, you will find your patient is really comfortable. There is a "knack" in arranging pillows that does not always come to one with ease. Trained nurses differ widely in this regard. But I think the directions I have given you, if followed with common sense, will answer admirably. Do not be slipshod. Do well what you have to do. You would not relish being carelessly treated if you were sick.

Sometimes it is almost a necessity to have a screen in the sick room. There are times when something of the sort to screen the patient away from annoying light or other things is essential to his well-being. Plenty of good homes have no such thing as a screen in them. So here is another case where we have to improvise. A good substitute is the "horse" the housekeeper uses to dry her clothes on after they are ironed. Over this spread a sheet, if you have one to spare, or a piece of washable dress goods. You will be surprised to find how excellent an effect can be secured.

I want to impress on the home nurse the fact that her duty at all times will be to do the best she can with what she has. If all of us were always where we could have just what we want at exactly the moment needed, as one is situated in a hospital, it would be lovely, but the trouble is that the home is, first of all, arranged for persons who are well. Under these conditions it is the most natural thing in the world that there should be a lack of equipment of the necessities of the sick room. Perhaps some of the home nurses who read the articles I am writing do not mind spending the money for this equipment whenever there seems to be need thereof. There are plenty of others, however, who do not feel like putting money into such things as bed rests, and screens, etc., when they are only to be used on rare occasions. It pays to spend the money to keep well, rather than to devote considerable sums to preparing for being sick.

That is one reason why I have called this article the Economies of Home Nursing. People can have almost anything desired if they spend the money, but economy lies in getting just as good results without spending it. If you have money to devote to all these things, why buy them, and let us then hope you may never have to use them. If, on the contrary, you are not so favored, then treas-

All of the Sea Flavor Saved

By the time most oysters get inland, they taste more of the railroad than of the sea. Their natural delicate flavor is washed away by frequent re-icing.

They are soggy instead of firm; watery instead of meaty; insipid instead of tempting.

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The "liquor" which you buy with oysters is merely this melted ice. It sloshes around and washes the goodness out of the oyster.

No wonder perfectly good Blue Points become Railroad Oysters before you get them.

No wonder they are soggy and taste of the railroad ice and the tub.

No wonder the fine flavor of the oyster is gone when the oysters get to you.

But Sealshipt Oysters are different. A Sealshipt Oyster in Denver, Colorado, tastes the same as it does when it is hauled out of the sea, because it *is* the same.

Sealed at the Seaside

Sealshipt Oysters go into air-tight, germ-proof containers and these in turn are packed in ice in our patent Sealshiptors. These containers are sealed *at the seaside*. Your dealer is the first to break that seal.

In transit, the ice goes outside of the container. No water or liquor can get in. No human hand can touch the oyster.

And when your dealer breaks the seal *his* responsibility begins—responsibility to us.

He must keep Sealshipt Oysters in our blue and white porcelain Sealshipticase. He sells Sealshipt Oysters under license—a part of the Sealshipt System.

For both shipper and dealer are under contract. They can handle Sealshipt Oysters only in the Sealshipt way, which prevents any possibility of adulterations.

And the Sealshipt way embraces every move of the oyster from the oyster bed till it is handed you in a Sealshipt pail.

To insure consumers receiving the genuine Sealshipt Oysters we have devised the cleanly white and blue porcelain Sealshipticase, used by all our licensed agents under contract. For your own protection, look for this and for the white and blue enameled agency sign.

"Seaside Oyster Dishes" Free

If you want to know the flavor of the real sea oyster, write us the name of your dealer. We will send you, free, our book "Seaside Oyster Dishes," which gives many shore recipes, unknown inland. Address, Department 4.

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Lends itself most beautifully to every phase of complexion and figure; drapes exquisitely and

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The wide range of shades and colors (60) will satisfy every taste.

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Peet's Patent Invisible Eyes

Will Not Rust

because they prevent gaps and wrinkles, make a flat seam stay securely in place, and give better satisfaction than other eyes.

Better than silk loops and far superior to other metal eyes. Black or white. All sizes. All stores. Sold only in envelopes. Not on cards. 2 doz. eyes, 5c; with Spring Hooks, 10c.

PEET BROTHERS, Dept. D., Phila., Pa.

ure up in your minds the things told you about economizing with substitutes, and be glad you can make the patient comfortable without large expenditure.

Let me tell you it is a truth any good doctor will admit, that the nursing the patient receives has more to do with his recovery in most cases than anything else. If the nurse is faithful and cares for the patient under the wise direction of the family physician, the chances are that she herself is the best medicine that can possibly be secured. So I say again, learn how to give the patient every comfort, even if manufactured conveniences are lacking, and never let your mind get into that state which shuts away information, and believes that what has been a custom cannot be improved upon, and that because modern experience has taught new truths that require changes in old methods, those truths are less trustworthy than the beliefs of less experienced days.

Household Hints

A HOMEMADE FIRELESS COOKER FOR TWENTY CENTS

I want to tell the readers of this magazine how much I appreciate my fireless cooker that cost me twenty cents. If you make one and use it a week, I know you will like it as well as I do mine.

I procured a square box about twenty-four inches high and lined it with newspaper, using several thicknesses. Then I bought a dime's worth of excelsior and filled the box, pushing it away from the center of the box to make a space for the kettle or pail. I used a large piece of cloth, about twice the size of the top of the box, and tacked this securely at the top of box and let the cloth hang down toward the center, making a bag-like appearance over the excelsior. Then I filled a pillow with the excelsior that just fits into the box over the kettle, and finally I put a thick pad over the top of the box to keep the heat from escaping.

Now I cook whatever food I want until it comes to a good boil, and generally let it boil about fifteen minutes, then put the pail or kettle, with contents, into the box, covering it with the pillow and the pad. It is wonderful how food cooks and what a saving of fuel it is! If you try it I am sure you will like it.

When a pair of rubbers are worn at the heels if you will cut off the heel and half of the sole, the rubbers can be worn as sandal rubbers for a long time.

If you will save all the cotton bags that flour comes in, you will find many times that they are very handy to use for many things. I use mine for dish towels for they are so easy to keep white and are nice for glass towels.

FANCY WORK

A very pretty shirt waist is made by tucking the goods across the front of material, leaving about an inch between the groups of tucks and then embroidering a running vine in this space. It is very effective and not so much work as one made without the tucks.

A new sofa pillow is made of red, white and blue material. Cut a circular piece of the blue material for front and back about eighteen inches in diameter. Sew in strips of red and white. These strips should be about an inch wide. Finish with cord and tassel.

Flaxon

The Queen of White Goods

An absolutely distinctive fabric, combining the glistening whiteness, the delicate crispness of finest Irish linens with the durability of high-grade cotton goods.

Rapidly supplanting all other fabrics for fine French Lingerie.

Permanent in finish—will withstand repeated tubbings. Unapproached for

Shirt Waists ***Inner Garments***
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Lingerie of all kinds

Obtainable at all white goods counters in Plain Whites, Fancies, Printed Patterns and Solid Colors—12½ to 50 cents a yard.

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For Dress Use. Penetrates Corset, waist-band or twelve folds of heavy cloth easily as a needle. Unusually stiff, strong and penetrating.

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Samples of either above 4c, if you mention name of dealer.

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Special Caution

Demand Hydegrade Petticoats and refuse any that do not bear this label sewn lengthwise inside the waistband.

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2¼ oz. 22 inch straight switch	1.15
2½ oz. 24 inch straight switch	1.90
3 oz. 26 inch straight switch	2.95
22 inch natural wavy switch	1.65
Set of 5 Coronet puffs, first quality	2.95
Della Carson 12 Curl Cluster Puffs	2.95
Natural Wavy Pompadour, extra heavy	1.50

The above prices are for **ordinary** shades only. Blonde, drab and gray shades cost more. Our $1.85 natural wavy switch sells everywhere for $4.00; our $2.95 Della Carson Cluster Puffs sell for $5.00. We save you big money on all kinds of hair goods. **Send sample of your hair and let us send you postpaid on approval** any of the above items. **We guarantee** a perfect match and fine quality human hair. If you find on examination the biggest bargain you ever saw and worth double the money, remit the price asked, otherwise return at our expense. We are sole distributers for the famous **Della Carson** toilet preparations. **Miss Carson's $10,000 beauty book,** also our **illustrated catalogue** showing complete line of hair goods, **sent free on request.**

$1.85 for this 22 inch natural wavy Switch worth $4.

$2.95 for this 12 curl Della Carson Cluster Puff worth $5.00.

CONNEY BROS. Dept. 227, 1841 Wabash Ave. Chicago

A Famous Bathtub

The bathtub in which Marat was killed by Charlotte Corday is still in existence. A man who has seen it in Paris, where it is now on sale, says that it is totally unlike the bathtubs with which we are familiar.

"It is shaped like a sabot, or shoe," he writes, "and is covered except for a space where the bather gets in. It is not long enough for a man to stretch out comfortably. That would be impossible anyway, owing to the shape. The occupant must sit up, his head and shoulders coming out of the ankle of the shoe.

"On the upper part there are two hooks which could be used to support a desk. A sort of stool in copper is fixed to the bath which enables the bather to sit and write. Under this stool the heating apparatus was placed.

"The bath has not been used since the murder, and even now, perhaps, the blood-marks of the 'friend of the people' can be seen. At least the sulphur and other chemicals used by Marat, who, as is known, suffered from a skin disease, have left their trace on the metal.

"After passing through many hands the bath came into the possession of the curé of Sargeau, who sold it to the Grévin Museum for 3,000 francs."

White Lettuce and Green Cabbage

"There is a curious difference," says a gentleman of St. Louis who spent a large part of the summer in England, "between the English and ourselves in the way of growing cabbage and lettuce for the table. With us the cabbage is encouraged to form a head, and when the leaves show a disposition to spread the gardeners sometimes tie a string around the clump to make the leaves grow together. In England, on the other hand, the efforts of the growers are directed toward keeping cabbage green, and they pull the leaves apart so as to expose all portions to the light and give them a dark, rich color.

"We like our lettuce green, but the English want theirs headed up and blanched, so as to have it as white as our cabbage; in other words, they simply reverse our practice, and instead of white cabbage and green lettuce they like green cabbage and white lettuce. Of course it is only a matter of taste, but still the difference is rather curious."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Where His Luck Came In

Whenever physicians' fees seem extortionate it is comforting to recall a certain famous eye specialist, one of whose patients, coming to pay his bill, growled: "Doctor, it seems to me that $500 is a big charge for that operation of mine. It didn't take you over half a minute."

"My dear sir," the other answered, "in learning to perform that operation in half a minute I have spoiled over eleven pecks of such eyes as yours."—*Lippincott's.*

A little girl was sent to the store for a spool of silk thread. Her mother told her to be sure to remember that she wanted "Letter B."

On her way she forgot the letter. When the clerk asked her what letter she wanted, she hesitated, but finally triumphantly replied "Letter alone."—*Judge.*

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No. 742
Price $2.96
Postage 35c

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Woman's New Model Sweater of fine quality Worsted; closely woven in attractive design of alternating wide and narrow Jacquard stitch stripes; popular rolling shawl collar, two deep patch pockets, full fashioned sleeve turning back at hand to form cuff. Closes with two rows of White Pearl buttons. This is one of the Season's most desirable models. Colors White and Oxford Gray. Sizes 32 to 44. **$2.96** Postage 35c

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A girl's idea of a strange man is somebody it would be excellent to know because she doesn't.

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It Renews the Original Polish.

Get the habit of doing your dusting in the ***Modern, Sanitary, Clean*** way, by always moistening your dusting cloth slightly with ***Liquid Veneer.***

Remember this Point! Liquid Veneer ***Carries away*** all dust and disease germs, removes the "grime," scratches and stains. It leaves all surfaces bright and new. A child can apply it.

Beware of dry cloth or duster. They scratch the surface and scatter dust and germs.

Soap and water, or a damp cloth, will deaden the gloss of any varnished or polished surface, and do not kill the germs.

Liquid Veneer is guaranteed to improve the polish on all finished wood and enameled or lacquered surfaces.

At your dealers', 25c, 50c and $1.00 Bottles

We will send you a sample bottle and booklet prepaid if you write for it.

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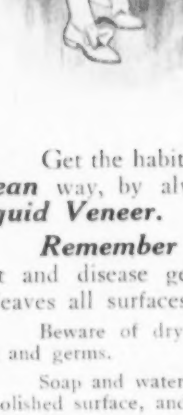


BROMO-SELTZER

CURES HEADACHES

10 cents

The Disappearance of Raymond Howe

(Concluded from last month)

While he was gone I further inspected the room and noted more intimately the unlovely details of its barrenness. It was not until he stood before me, holding out a photograph, that I became aware of Howe's return from the room above. I looked inquiringly at Raymond, then glanced at the picture.

"What is this?" I exclaimed, starting to my feet, and carrying the photograph over to the window.

"You ought to know best," said Howe.

The photograph showed myself and Blanche standing together in an affectionate attitude—my arm about her waist.

"When I received that picture by mail, the envelope addressed in your handwriting" said Howe, "I took it as a rather novel announcement of your engagement. It came the day before Blanche attained her legal majority. I had thought that she knew the nature of my feelings and reciprocated them; but I had never spoken to her definitely on the subject, always intending to do so when she should come of age. That photograph proved the death-blow to my hopes and to my ambitions in life. I felt that I had nothing left to live for. I could not bring myself to the idea of continuing to live in the same set with Blanche—to seeing her the wife of another; and I decided to cut myself off from everything connected with my past life. I withdrew from the bank the amount of Blanche's fortune and entrusted it to Huntley, with instructions to pay it to her twenty-four hours later."

"But the photograph is a fake—a lie!" I exclaimed. "You have had it all these years and not discovered that?"

"I don't understand you," was Howe's unemotional reply.

"Look at it again," I said, handing the picture to him. "The face is the face of Blanche Neilson; but the figure, the dress are those of Grace Gordon."

Howe examined the photograph with apparent interest; but laid it aside with a skeptical smile and a shake of the head.

"Don't you remember the time we played 'The Lady of Lyons' for the St. Mary's Orphanage?" I asked; and Howe nodded slightly.

"Grace Gordon was 'Pauline' and I was 'Claude Melnotte.' One day, when we were rehearsing, Charlie Manners snapped a picture of Grace and me, in the garden scene. This is it—only it has been doctored. Blanche Neilson's head has been grafted on to Grace Gordon's shoulders."

"Why? What would be the object of anyone in doing such a thing and sending it to me?" Howe demanded.

"I don't know, except that I think Grace Gordon would have liked very well to be Mrs. Howe. Soon after your disappearance, she went abroad, and, three years ago, she died in Paris."

Howe took up the photograph again and walked over to the window with it—a window looking out on to a dreary little backyard.

"I think you are right," he said, at last. "I am sorry I was fooled by such a clumsy trick; but it is too late now."

"Too late for what?" I asked.

"Too late for the discovery of the fraud to make any difference. I can't go back to the old life. I cannot leave these poor people who lean on me so much. If Blanche Neilson were here at this moment," he continued, in a weary, hopeless

tone, as he looked out over the little wilderness of broken wooden boxes and other rubbish in the yard—"if she were to tell me that she cared for me, and had always done so, I should say——"

A rustle of skirts out in the store, the sudden opening of the door and the sound of rapid, heavy breathing, caused Howe and I to turn. In the doorway we saw Blanche. A moment she stood, blushing and hesitating. Howe wavered; then, with a sob, he started toward the door. Blanche met him half way; and, before I could get out of the room, I saw them locked in each other's arms, laughing and crying in the same breath.

READ CAREFULLY the many new premium offers on pages 96 and 97.

The Colossal Salaries of Stage Favorites

At the head of all singers, in point of fees, stands the marvelous Patti, with her douceur of $5,500 an evening, which works out at about $200 a minute. There is, of course, a great difference between such a phenomenal fee as this and the high fees of other performers. Caruso comes next with $2,500 each time he sings. Melba's fee is commonly $1,750 an evening, which is closely approached by the new star, Tetrazzini, says the *Strand Magazine*.

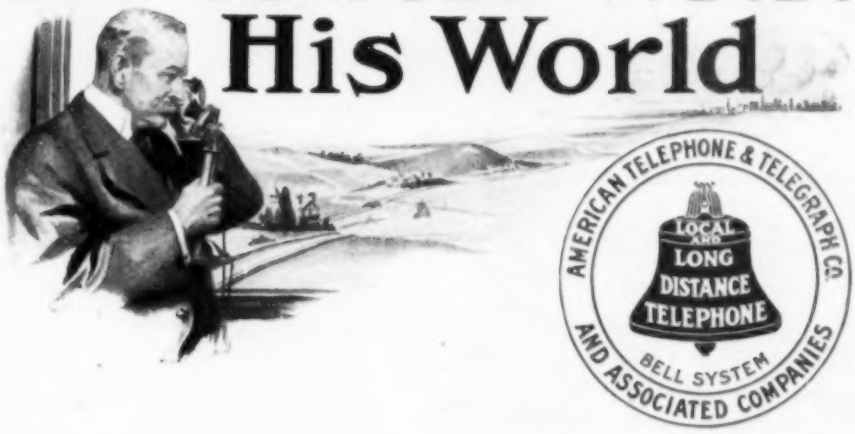
Among musicians, Paderewski easily takes the lead. Compare his fee of $2,500 to the modest $25 which easily tempted Mozart! Kubelik receives $900 for playing a couple of pieces on his violin.

But it is in the domain of vaudeville—of the music-hall—that prices and prizes have advanced so enormously. Grimaldi was the most successful droll of his day—a century ago—and he would have been quite content to have received a tithe of that paid to the successful London comedian of 1909. It seems almost incredible that any manager could venture to pay any single performer $4,000 a week and not go into bankruptcy; yet such is the princely salary received by Harry Lauder. It is more than twice what the late Dan Leno ever earned, and his salary was accounted prodigious. Miss Marie Lloyd delights her audiences to the tune of $1,200 a week; while Miss Loftus has for a period commanded even more. Of the popularity of "Little Tich," a London favorite, his salary of $2,500 a week is eloquent; while Miss Maud Allan's success as a dancer probably made her the best paid exponent of the terpsichorean art since the world (at least the world of the theater) began.

Historical Coincidences

John Adams was eight years older than his successor, Thomas Jefferson; Jefferson was eight years older than James Madison; Madison was eight years older than James Monroe; Monroe was eight years older than John Quincy Adams. Washington ended his Presidential term in the sixty-sixth year of his age; and so also did John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Jefferson and Adams died the same day—Fourth of July, 1826, just half a century after the Declaration of Independence. Monroe died exactly five years later—Fourth of July, 1831. Roosevelt is the only President seriously addicted to the wearing of spectacles. It is said to be a historical fact that all the Presidents of the United States had blue eyes, except William Henry Harrison.—*New York Press.*

In Touch With His World



The railroad president to-day spends the greater portion of the summer at his country home renewing his energy. He keeps in touch with his railroad system over the telephone.

He may be one hundred miles or more away from headquarters, yet *his office* and the *principal business centers* of the country are *within talking distance.*

He is notified immediately when anything important occurs; his advice and direction are asked and given *over the telephone;* the machinery of the road goes on.

Each day, at the noon hour or in the early morning or late afternoon, he conducts his business over the long distance line.

He is in touch with his world.

Through the day he has been renewing his energy—sailing, driving, or playing golf—making himself *more fit for the busier season* and able at all times to handle a larger system and a larger volume of business than the president of two decades ago.

This is simply an illustration *which applies to every busy man,* whether he be railroad president, merchant, manufacturer or professional man.

It shows the importance of universal service, which is the constant aim of the Associated Bell Companies—of *one system,* extending to every nook and corner of the United States, keeping *all* localities within speaking distance of one another.

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We will send prepaid *On Approval*. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimate. Our Free Catalog also contains valuable directions on "*The Proper Care of the Hair*." Write us today.

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Mail us 10c. (stamps or coin) and names of five friends and we will send, postpaid, a box containing

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Pains Often Mistaken for Rheumatism—Rest the Cure.

A muscle which has been strained either by overuse or by use in some unaccustomed way often gives rise to such severe symptoms as to lead to a diagnosis of some other and more serious trouble. This affection is not the same as that called myalgia, which indeed means pain in a muscle, but is usually of rheumatic or neuralgic nature. The trouble here meant is something less serious, being nothing more than a strain.

It is easy to see that any muscular pain may be mistaken for rheumatism or some acute inflammation, as it may give rise to precisely the same painful symptoms. For example, when it occurs in some muscle on the right side of the abdomen it has been known to look for a time exactly like the colic of appendicitis, and it has time and again been treated as true rheumatism.

There are several ways in which the facts may be discovered. On questioning it will be found that some muscles or certain set of muscles have been subjected to an unusual strain and are in a state of mutiny in consequence. The pain will be worse at night and better in the morning after the night's rest, proving that it has a basis of fatigue. Furthermore, it will yield entirely to a proper amount of rest. In fact this one thing—rest—comprises the whole of the treatment.

When the abdominal muscles are involved there must be rest in bed, with perhaps some anodyne to deaden the pain at the time, this, of course, to be given only under the order of a physician. In milder cases, patients can go about their usual duties fitted properly with an abdominal bandage.

When the muscles at the back of the neck are affected it is a great relief always to sit in a high-backed chair, and when the pain is in the arm a sling should be worn.

When this condition of painful muscles is found in conjunction with a general want of tone, as shown by lack of appetite, weakness and debility, then in addition to locating the particular muscle involved a general course of tonic treatment should be instituted. When the trouble can be traced directly to the daily vocation of the sufferer a change should be made in the habits for a time where this is possible. Unfortunately with most persons their daily bread will depend upon the use of just this particular muscle, and in these cases there is nothing to do but placate the part with all the rest that can be given it and help it with mechanical support for a time if this is feasible.—*Youth's Companion.*

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN CASH will be given away to McCall club-raisers. Note the announcement on page 3.

Editor—Is this your first effort?

Budding Poet—Yes, sir. Is it worth anything to you?

Editor (with emotion)—It's worth five dollars, if you will promise not to write anything more for publication until after this has been printed. I want your entire output, you understand.

Budding Poet—I'll promise that, all right. When will it be printed?

Editor—Never, while I'm alive.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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When Troubled with Nosebleed

Nosebleed may be caused by not having enough blood or having too much. It is as frequent in anemic persons as in those who are full-blooded. An occasional attack can be disregarded, but when they are frequent or excessive a physician should be consulted.

One who is subject to nosebleed should avoid excitement, and should live as quiet and regular a life as possible. When the attack occurs there is no necessity for fright unless it should continue a long time, says the *N. Y. Press.*

Simple remedies will give relief usually. Unless there is faintness the patient should sit quietly, with the head thrown well back. Do not blow the nose, and try to avoid coughing.

One woman who is subject to violent attacks gets most relief by putting an ice cap at the back of her neck, holding a lump of ice against her bleeding nostril and keeping cracked ice in the mouth.

Keeping the arms raised above the head will often cure, with no other remedy. Bathing the hands and feet in very hot water is also good, or a little salt put up the nostril, and a wad of white paper pushed under the upper lip will generally give relief.

If the bleeding continues beyond a short time loosen the clothing and remove tight collars.

The Cannon Roared

While campaigning in his home State, Speaker Cannon was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak. In one of the lower grades an ambitious teacher called upon a youthful Demosthenes to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," and just as the boy reached the end of the first paragraph, Speaker Cannon suddenly gave vent to a violent sneeze.

"But hush! hark," declaimed the youngster, "a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?"

The visitors smiled, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the Speaker was vainly trying to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But hark!" bawled the boy, "that heavy sound breaks in once more, and nearer, clearer, deadlier than before. Arm! Arm! It is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled louder still, when Speaker Cannon chuckled, "Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."—*Judge.*

Fame

Scotland has a great reputation for learning, in the United States, and a lady who came over from Boston recently expected to find the proverbial shepherd quoting Vergil and the laborer who had Burns by heart. She was disillusioned in Edinburgh. Accosting a policeman, she inquired as to the whereabouts of Carlyle's house.

"Which Carlyle?" he asked.

"Thomas Carlyle," said the lady.

"What does he do?"

"He was a writer; but he's dead," she faltered.

"Well, madam," the big Scot informed her, "if the man is dead over five years there's little chance of finding out anything about him in a big city like this."—*Glasgow News.*

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No. 410 **Price, $12.75** Express Prepaid

Of fine all-wool worsted, is a splendid modification of the straight line model. The Coat is 44 inches and semi-fitted, showing the best style, French shoulder seam and slope front.

Double sets of tabs close over handsome jet buttons—an applied collar of gros-grain is piped, button and soutache braid trimmed.

The Coat has further ornamentation of side straps, button trimmed. Strong canvas interlining in front insures a perfect form, while the coat is lined throughout with Skinner's Satin.

The Skirt is the new foot plaited style finished with straps and jet buttons—nine gore narrow hip effect. All seams tape bound and belt strongly made. Sizes 34 to 44. Extra sizes 10% more.

Colors: Navy, Catawba, Taupe, Black, Olive, Green and Smoke, in strictly all worsted. Samples free on request.

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Write for booklet giving Dr. Mary Wood Allen's practical ideas on "Healthful Sleep for Children." Be sure you get the **genuine Dr. Denton Garments.** Our trade mark, shown above, is attached to each garment. If you cannot get them of your dealer, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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To cleanse grime, soot, dust and impurities from the pores, to keep the skin soft and smooth, wipe the face daily with D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream on a hot wet cloth. This prevents premature wrinkles, stops chapping, counteracts dryness, and clears out the causes of skin blemishes. It freshens and beautifies the complexion, overcoming the ill effects of exposure to summer sun and heat.

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is a standard household article with hundreds of uses. Its superiority, elegance, rare fragrance and the daily pleasure which its use affords, have created a demand for it in the best shops in both Americas, Europe, Egypt, India and the Orient. Travelers' tubes 10c. up; Jars 30c. up.

Sample Mailed Free
Naturally such a successful article is widely imitated, therefore look for the name "Daggett & Ramsdell" on every package.

Daggett & Ramsdell
Dept. S, D. & R. Bldg.
W. 14 St, New York

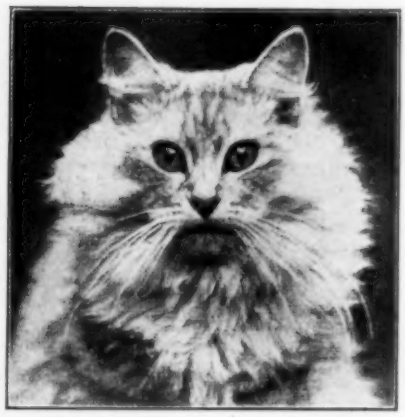
MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

Pussy's Pedigree



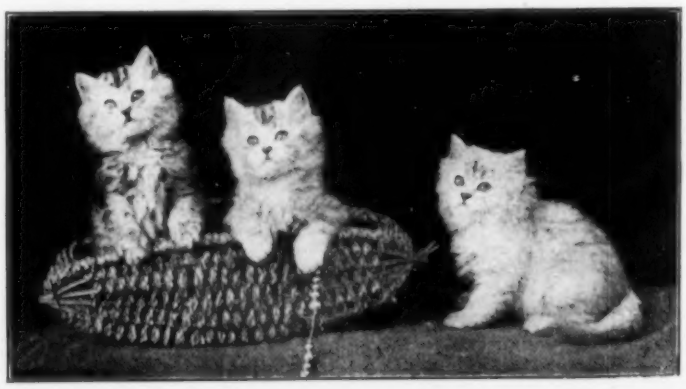
It is common knowledge that a cat of some sort was a household pet in ancient Egypt, and was so valued and loved that in certain parts of the ancient empire on the hills it was held sacred. Human, if not divine, honors were paid to it after death; for its body was as carefully preserved as was that of its mistress, and thousands of its mummies have been exhumed. It is not so familiarly known, however, that this little Egyptian cat, so respected and loved and made immortal, was the direct ancestor of our own household pets. That this is true is shown by Ernest Ingersoll in his "Life of Animals." The mummy, he tells us, has revealed the secret. When moved by curious interest, you ascend the Nile to Beni Hasan, and bend your steps to the pit tombs of the sacred cats behind the ruins of the great temple of Bubastis, you may perchance catch sight of a living and elegant wild cat watching you from some rocky knoll, or, oblivious of your silent approach, furtively creeping toward a "trochilus" by the riverside, or stiffening its muscles for a leap upon some toothsome hare or jerboa. In that lithe and eager beast, which seems so familiar, although you have never seen it before, stands the parent of our "fireside sphinx." It is the Egyptian, or Caffre, or Libyan, or gloved cat—for by so many names does *Felis libyca* go into our books and museums.

So much for the cats of Egypt; but what have they to do with our own puss? Everything, for it now seems certain that she has come down to us from the same "little Egyptian cats," and even owes to them her pet name. The old, thoughtless notion was that they were simply tamed (European) wild cats. People read in their translations of the classics of the "cats" of ancient Greece, and said that these had been domesticated before written history began, and had become changed during the long centuries since they began to catch mice in the halls of Mykænæ or between decks on the ships of Tarshish.

But careful students began to foresee that simple explanation would not suffice. Faith in it was disturbed in the first place by the criticism that the Greek word *ailuros* had been improperly translated "cat." Really it meant the white-breasted marten (*Martes foina*), which the early Greeks kept as a ratter, much as we now employ its relative, the ferret; and they did not have any true cat at all. Next, the anatomists found that there were essential and constant differences as to certain bones and in points of color between the wild cats and the house-cats of Europe, which could not be reconciled. Then archæologists began to collect mummied cats in Egypt, whose bones, the anatomists told them, precisely agreed with those of the Egptian wild cat (*Felis libyca*); and pictured evidence appeared that such cats were domesticated anciently along the Nile. At that time all Europe was a savage wilderness, except, perhaps, some beginnings of civilization in Greece and Southern Italy. Presently fossil remains turned up in England and in Belgium, which bore closer resemblance to the Egyptian than to the European wild cats, and examination revealed that the living wild cats of Sardinia and Tuscan Italy were not of the European type, but were (and are) a Mediterranean variety of the Egyptian cat.

Lastly, research in another direction, namely, of the relics from the graves of the early inhabitants of Northern Italy, 300 or 400 years before Christ, and of the earliest remains of Roman colonization in Britain, proved that those peoples had domestic cats. Now both these places traded with the Phœnicians, who were the carriers of the Egyptian trade as well as their own; and it is fair to infer that they introduced cats from the Levant. Thus all the evidence points to the Egyptian cat as at any rate the principal source of the house-cat of Europe, and hence of America and the Western world generally. Our very word "puss" is only a domestication, so to speak, of the name of the Egyptian moon goddess, Pasht.

Genius may wear long hair, but it's the bald-headed man who comes out on top.



Rothschild's Rules

The following twelve maxims form part of the will of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great banking house at Frankfort:

1. Seriously ponder over and thoroughly examine any project to which you intend to give your attention.
2. Reflect a long time, then decide very promptly.
3. Go ahead.
4. Endure annoyances patiently and fight bravely against obstacles.
5. Consider honor as a sacred duty.
6. Never lie about a business affair.
7. Pay your debts promptly.
8. Learn how to sacrifice money when necessary.
9. Do not trust too much to luck.
10. Spend your time profitably.
11. Do not pretend to be more important than you really are.
12. Never become discouraged; work zealously and you will surely succeed.

Buying Fodder for the Newlyweds

The newly married couple had just moved into their new home. On the morning after their arrival a baker called to solicit their trade. He found the young wife in the kitchen. After explaining that his wagon delivered once a day, the baker asked: "May we have your trade, ma'am?"

"Yes," she replied timidly; "we will give you a trial."

"And about how much bread will you want each day?"

"Well, I don't know exactly. You see, there are only two of us." Then doubtfully, "Would five loaves a day be enough, do you think?"—*Judge.*

IF THIS NUMBER OF McCALL'S came in a pink wrapper, you cannot afford to delay in sending us your renewal. Do it now.

Practical Information

For Biliousness.—Squeeze the juice of a small lemon into half a glass of cold water, then stir in a little baking-soda and drink while it effervesces. This receipe will also relieve a sick headache if taken at the commencement of the attack.

On Shampooing.—There are all sorts of shampoo powders in the market that make shampooing at home easy; but, failing these, a thick lather made of any good soap and plenty of hot rainwater makes the hair deliciously soft and bright; no soda, please, except a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in the rinsing water occasionally; or, if you will, one teaspoonful of ammonia, only one, to a basin of water.

Wisdom of Marcus Aurelius

"A man should 'be' upright, not 'kept' upright."

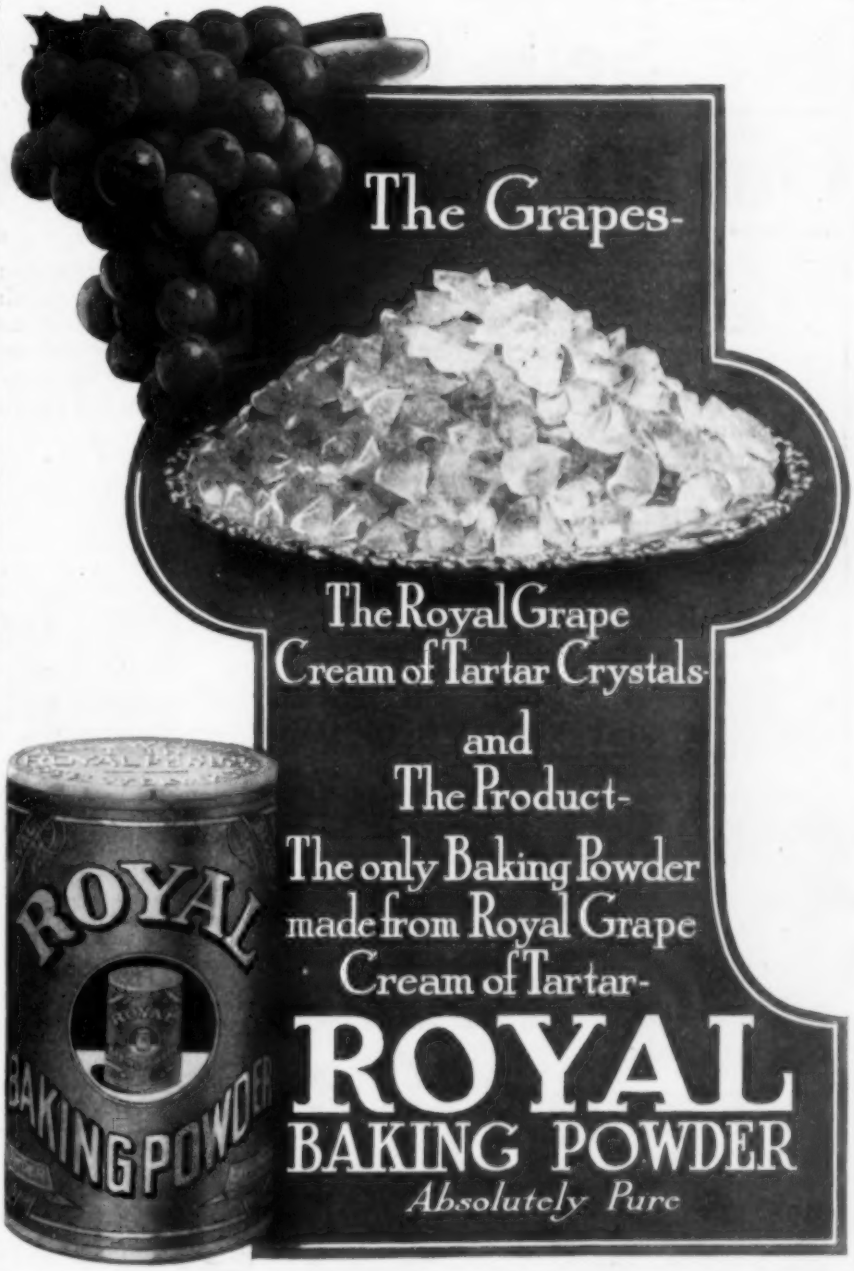
"The universe is change; our life is what our thoughts make it."

"Love the little trade which thou hast learned, and be content with it."

"Whatever happens, it all happens as it should; thou wilt find this true if thou shouldst watch narrowly."

"As for life, it is a battle and a sojourning in a strange land; but the fame that comes after is oblivion."

"Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect."



BUST and HIPS

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying on method," with herself for the model and a looking glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"HALL BORCHERT PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORMS"

do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes and sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line, bust made higher or lower and form raised or lowered to suit any desired shirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.

Write to-day for illustrated booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices.

Hall-Borchert Dress Form Company
Dept. A, 30 West 32d St., New York

WRITERS—ARTISTS

We sell Stories, Jokes, Poems, Illustrations, Designs and all Publishable Material on Commission. We know who pays best prices and can save you time and money in the disposal of your productions. CASH RETURNS, explaining our system, sent on request. Mention your line when writing.

The Burell Syndicate. 790 Brunswick Bldg., New York

Learn to Knit

Make with your own hands the presents for your dearest friends. Put yourself into your gifts. How much more highly prized is such a remembrance! And what double pleasure for you in making and giving! But be sure to use the best yarns—

Columbia Yarns

and get full satisfaction. *Columbia Yarns* are softest, fluffiest, strongest and most brilliant. And the colors won't fade.

You need our **Columbia Book of Yarns.** Its 272 pages are full of pictures and descriptions of all kinds of garments just right for gifts. **25 cents**—worth a dollar—at your dealer's or by mail.

This trade mark is on every skein of genuine *Columbia Yarns.*

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Stoves, Ranges
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Pianos, Graphophones
Lamps, Clocks
Sewing Machines
Washing Machines
Baby Carriages, Etc.

8 to 14 Months to Pay

Our Mammoth Fall Catalog is ready to send you **FREE.** It pictures over 3,000 new-style things for the home. Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, China and Silverware, Sewing Machines, etc.—every style and price.

No store in America shows an equal variety. With this catalog, you can sit by your fireside and see all the best housefurnishings the world has to offer. The pictures are perfect—some are in actual colors. And all things are sold on credit.

No Risk Whatever

If you see something you want, tell us to ship it, and we will send it on 30 days' trial. Then see how the article looks in your home. Compare our price with others. Use it a month before you decide about keeping it. If you are not satisfied with the article or the price, simply send it back. We will pay the freight both ways. You are under no obligation whatever. Isn't that immensely fair?

Don't Pay Cash

Three-fourths of the housefurnishings sold to city people are now sold on credit. They are paid for a little each month. It is useless and wrong to pay for such things cash down—things that last you a lifetime. The modern way is to have what you want, and enjoy it, then pay for it as you can.

We bring these city credit conveniences to everyone everywhere. No matter where you are, or how little you earn, your credit is good with us. No interest, no security, no publicity, no "red tape." We are originators of the open account credit plan. You can have, on the average, over a year to pay. Don't imagine that credit costs more than cash, for it doesn't.

450,000 Customers

There are 450,000 homes now buying from us—buying over and over again. By pleasing them, we have made this by far the largest business of its kind. Our buildings now cover six acres of ground. Our combined capital is $7,000,000.

Our buying power is so enormous that we control the output of scores of factories. Our selling is done by catalog only, so our expense is exceedingly slight. It is utterly impossible for any concern to buy or sell lower than we.

Don't you know that these splendid methods—which have won us 450,000 customers—would win you, too, if you knew them?

Our Free Catalogs

Our Stove Catalog shows 70 styles of Empire Stoves and Ranges, costing from 89c. up. Any one of these stoves will pay for itself in fuel saving before you finish paying us.

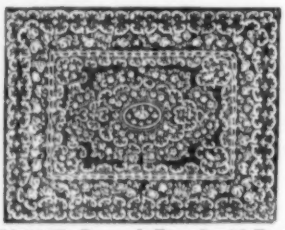
Our General Catalog pictures and describes over 3,000 new-style things for the home. See partial list above.

Our Piano Catalog shows all styles of the Beckman Pianos, from $175 up.

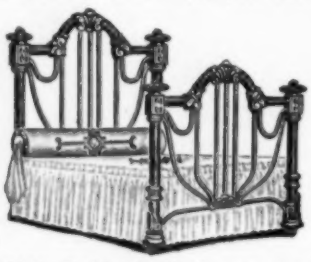
Our Graphophone Catalog shows Columbia Graphophones and Records—all sold on credit.

Cut out this coupon and mail it to us. Check the catalog you want. Do this now. You will be amazed at our prices and liberal terms. For your own sake, see what they are.

Solid Oak Upholstered Rocker. Richly Carved, golden oak finish. Fabricord Leather.
75c first payment, 50 cents monthly payments. Total price, $5.85.
M-7511



M-8417—Brussels Rug, 9 x 12 Feet. Green background. Red and pink roses. Highest grade.
$2.25 first payment, $1.00 monthly payments. Total price, $14.65.



M-6060—Gothic Iron Bed, very massive. Best quality malleable iron and Bessemer steel. All parts framed and jointed. All colors and sizes.
75c first payment, 50 cents monthly payments. Total price, $4.95.

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M-5722—Kitchen Cabinet. Seasoned hardwood frame, solid oak front, 61 ins. high.
$1.25 first payment, 75c monthly payments. Total price, $7.65.

M-6002—Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk. Solid oak, golden finish; bent glass door; French bevel plate mirror. Stands 70 ins. high.
$2.25 first payment, $1 monthly payments. Total price, $12.65.

E-3824—Victor Empire Hot Blast. 10-inch firepot. Burns all fuel.
75c first payment, 50c monthly payments. Total price, $4.95.

E-3794—Marvel Empire Base Burner, with 12-inch firepot. Self feeding.
$3.75 first payment, $1.75 monthly payments. Total price, $24.95.

E-2490—Mutual Empire Steel Range, with six 8-inch covers. Blue steel body, asbestos lined; 14-inch oven; high closet; porcelain lined reservoir.
$3 first payment, $1.50 monthly payments. Total price, $21.95.

The Romance of a Picture Gallery

A ROMANCE of real life, which even in fiction might have been scoffed at as exaggerated, has just taken place.

Two years ago Mr. Harold Abbott Titcomb, a wealthy American mining engineer from New Orleans, visited the Tate gallery. As he walked round admiring the paintings, he came upon the portrait painted by Mr. Ralph Peacock entitled "Ethel," a picture bought by the Chantrey bequest; and he at once fell in love with the original, says *The World and His Wife*.

So fascinated was he with the beauty of the girl, with her classical features, fair hair and wonderful violet eyes, that he immediately wrote to the artist to see if he would sell him a copy of the picture.

The copy, an excellent one, was made by an artist friend of Mr. Peacock, and on the occasion of one of Mr. Titcomb's visits to Mr. Peacock's house he met Miss Ethel Brignall, the original of the picture, and learned that she was the sister-in-law of the artist.

THE PORTRAIT

Mr. Titcomb, who is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, the lovers in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," was, like his ancestor, successful in his wooing. Readers of Longfellow's verses will remember that when Miles Standish sent young Alden to plead his captain's cause, she archly answered, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" And John Alden spoke for himself, and married the maiden.

When, in the pretty little parish church of Beddington, in Caterham Valley, the romantic courtship ended in the sound of wedding bells, many well-known artists were present. The bride's train was carried by her tiny nephew, Roydon Peacock, the origin of Mr. Peacock's picture, "Roydon," in this year's academy. As a baby boy, little Roydon was the principal figure in another famous picture painted by his father, "Out of the Everywhere into Here."

Mr. Peacock's present to the bridegroom was his latest painting of the bride, and the bridegroom gave the bride a magnificent necklace of rare pearls, valued at five thousand dollars. There were nearly a hundred other presents, including one from the company of amateur actors and actresses with whom she had often played.

The bride and bridegroom are going to Canada for their honeymoon trip, and will afterward make a tour of the United States. But Mr. Titcomb, in spite of his large interests in America, intends in future to reside with his bride in England.

The copy of "Ethel" is now in the possession of Mr. Titcomb, and will doubtless be handed down as an heirloon with a history.

A very similar romance, which culminated in an American visitor to Europe marrying a pretty English girl, occurred only last year. The gentleman, after he had entered the boat train at Southampton, noticed a very beautiful girl standing on the platform with a violin case in her hand. It was a matter of love at first sight, and he at once desired to know who the lady was. A name on the violin case, which he at once noticed, was partially obliterated and helped him but little in his search.

Upon reaching London he engaged detectives and advertised in the London newspapers with the object of discovering the lady's name and whereabouts; and it was through the medium of the papers that the lady was eventually found. In the meantime, however, the gentleman had to return to America.

A series of lengthy love cablegrams commenced to flash to and fro across the Atlantic, followed by letters and the exchange of portraits; and within a few weeks the heroine of the romance was on board a liner bound for New York, to marry the wealthy American who had fallen in love with her under such romantic and unusual circumstances.

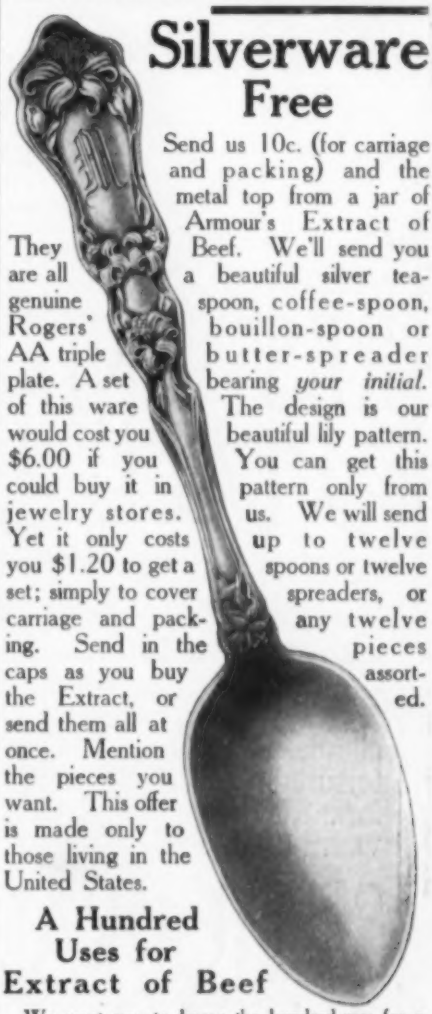
Telepathy

HERE is something which happened not very long ago in our own house. We possessed a disagreeable and sinister black cat, who always disliked any dog we had. However, that did not prevent him from living habitually in the kitchen and occupying always his own warm corner close to the range. One day a member of our family brought home a new dog—a fine black retriever, most docile and quiet with everyone, including other animals. No sooner did Topsy, the cat, see him enter the kitchen than it fled the house and grounds, and never returned for for fully six or seven months. During this time we put food out by the back door to tempt it into the yard, as we could see it sometimes sitting on a wall far off. Nothing we could do induced the cat to come near.

One day we decided to put the dog to death, as he had become diseased. We arranged for the veterinary surgeon who attended him to call at six (a winter night and dark) to remove him, in order that he might be shot some distance from the house.

Shortly after six o'clock the maid rapped at the door, and on entering exclaimed with astonishment, "Will you please come to the kitchen—Topsy is back in his place!" I at once went; the cat was there, in its old corner. The dog had not left the house more than five minutes. I may remark that our dog had often been away from the house for whole days together.

Get this Initialed Silverware Free



Send us 10c. (for carriage and packing) and the metal top from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef. We'll send you a beautiful silver teaspoon, coffee-spoon, bouillon-spoon or butter-spreader bearing *your initial*. The design is our beautiful lily pattern. You can get this pattern only from us. We will send up to twelve spoons or twelve spreaders, or any twelve pieces assorted.

They are all genuine Rogers' AA triple plate. A set of this ware would cost you $6.00 if you could buy it in jewelry stores. Yet it only costs you $1.20 to get a set; simply to cover carriage and packing. Send in the caps as you buy the Extract, or send them all at once. Mention the pieces you want. This offer is made only to those living in the United States.

A Hundred Uses for Extract of Beef

We want you to know the hundred uses for a good extract of beef—not in the sick room, but *in the kitchen*.

Armour's Extract of Beef

We are willing to give you the silver free simply to get you to use a few jars. For you'll never be without extract of beef once you know what it means.

All the delicious flavors which the expert chef imparts to his meat-dishes can be attained by you through the use of this savory household help. Add it to soups and to gravies. Note what your people say when they taste them.

Impart it to "left-overs"—see how it freshens them. Make stews from the parts of meat that you now throw away. This extract gives to the meat the flavor that it lacks. You can utilize twice as much of the meat that you buy, if you'll use Armour's Extract of Beef It saves twice its own cost in this saving of meat alone.

Armour's has four times the strength of ordinary extracts of beef. Armour's is concentrated. The directions are always

"Use One Fourth as Much"

Extracts costing a trifle less go but one fourth as far. Just try one jar of Armour's. Learn at least some of its hundred uses.

Decide if you'll ever again go without it. Get one of these beautiful initialed silver pieces. See if you want a full set.

When sending the caps for the silverware, address Armour & Co., Chicago, Dept. Y. Always send 10c. with each cap.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Save the library slips in Extract of Beef jars. They get you magazines free.

REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters.

All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

DEAF 25 YEARS

Can Now Hear Whispers

G. P. WAY
Inventor

I was deaf for 25 years. I can now hear a whisper with my artificial EAR DRUMS in my ears. You cannot see them in my ears. **I Cannot Feel Them,** for they are perfectly comfortable. Write and I will tell you a true story—How I Got Deaf — and How I Made Myself Hear. Address

Medicated Ear Drum
Pat. July 13, 1908

GEO. P. WAY
13 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Telephones Not Needed to Talk a Mile or Two

Talk about wireless telephones! The Colorado desert goes science one better in that line. According to travelers in that neck of sand and sage brush, you can dispense with any kind of telephone, with or without wires, at least up to a certain distance. Two men a mile apart can carry on a conversation in an ordinary tone of voice, particularly if there happens to be a small hill behind each. The prevailing silence is so intense that it might be called deafening.

Perhaps, after all, the weirdest among many strange features of the desert is the mirage. We have camped, perhaps, and gone to bed in the evening, with the thermometer registering not far from the hundred mark. We awake, shivering with cold beneath our blankets, and look toward the east, says the *Travel Magazine*.

There is the slightest suggestion of light in the sky there, which as we watch grows slowly in strength. A grayish haze marks the horizon's edge, which stands out more sharply from one point, from which broad, pale rays creep up and out high above in the sky. These again slowly fade as a point of brilliant light appears at their base. This point grows to a half circle, then breaks and then runs along the skyline in a surging, golden lake.

Upon the shores of this lake cities spring up—towers, spires and solid blocks; these fade into fields and forests and farming scenes—fields of golden grain, cattle standing in green alfalfa, sheets of water. The mountains near the edge of the lake separate from their bases and float upward, topple over and stand on their heads, their unwieldly feet in the air.

Soon our lake begins to contract and collect into a big, round ball of dazzling brilliance, hung just above the horizon. Farms and forests disappear; the mountains, as though abashed at being caught in such an unseemly attitude by the broad light of day, quickly resume their normal position, while all the stark landscape stiffens into unstirring endurance of the garish light and blazing heat of the desert sun. The mirage is gone like a bubble; only the gray desert remains.

The Colorado Desert is the name given to some twenty thousand miles of drifting sand and rocky mound tucked away in the far southeastern corner of the state of magnificent distances. Emerging out of the Mojave on the north, it stretches away one hundred miles wide between the Colorado River and the San Jacinto range of mountains, across the boundary line of Mexico to no definite termination in Lower California. It is as true a desert as absence of water, animal and vegetable life and the presence of shifting sand and scorching heat can make. To the west it is barred from the fertile coast lands by ranges of mountains, which turn to the desert such rugged and precipitous faces that there are but three places in one hundred miles where a wagon can find a way down.

What vegetation there is in the desert below is of a most peculiar type. Cactus is present in all shapes, from a round ball the size of one's head to tall, thin stalks ten feet in height. The balls, when chopped open with an ax, which will sometimes rebound from their tough surface, are found to contain a spongelike pulp soaked with water. They are said to have been the means of saving the lives of many threatened with death from thirst.

Then there are varieties that grow in

MERRIMACK DUCKLING FLEECE

Not Over 15 Cents Per Yard

27 Inches Wide

Most Satisfactory Flannelette

Duckling Fleece makes up into Kimonos, Bath Robes, Dressing Sacques, Morning Gowns and Negligees that are as pleasing and attractive as your expensive garments.

The patterns range from the most striking floral and stripe effects to the simplest, daintiest little designs imaginable. There are suitable colors for all tastes and complexions, appropriate patterns for all ages and requirements.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

and book of fashions and suggestions. In writing, mention your dealer's name, so that we may make sure that you are able to get Duckling Fleece.

MERRIMACK MFG. CO., 9 Dutton St., Boston, Mass.

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

Removes Freckles & All Facial Blemishes

Freckles are not hard to remove, they are but little sacks of pigment or color wrongfully deposited in just a few of the skin cells.

Stillman's Freckle Cream is a scientific preparation, made to dissolve the pigment and pass it off through the blood. No unpleasant after effect can possibly occur. This Cream renders the face delightfully healthy and beautiful. Ladies who freckle have a very thin, delicate skin, but when the freckles are removed their complexion outrivals all others.

We have received thousands of letters from ladies famous in social and professional circles proving this Cream to be all we claim for it.

Write for full particulars and free booklet.

STILLMAN CREAM COMPANY, Dept. 4, **AURORA, ILL.**

FREE to Mothers!

"The 20th Century Baby" tells how to raise healthy children and describes

GLASCOCK'S Walker

At Dealers or Direct

Baby walks without danger of bowed legs or weak back. Develops limbs and body.

Write for this Book today

GLASCOCK BROS. MFG. CO.,
102 Ray Street Muncie, Ind.

links, sausage-like; the links maturing and dropping to the sand, where they take root to make another plant. They are provided with needle-pointed barbed thorns that pierce heavy leather shoes as though they were made of paper. There are small, delicate members of the family, which at first sight lead one to believe that at last he has found a cactus without thorns. They are soft and velvety to the touch, but when one examines his hands after handling them he will find the skin full of microscopic thorns. Most cacti are so inflammable that if a lighted match is applied to them they blaze up as if soaked with kerosene.

When an animal dies here the carcass does not decay, but dries up and shrivels to the bone. The mummifying art of the ancient Egytians is surpassed by nature, using as an agent this wonderfully dry thin air. The meat of deer or antelope becomes jerky—dried meat—the day after the animal is killed. As a consequence, it is impossible to have fresh meat in camp for long, although it never spoils.

In places are stream beds, where—perhaps once in several years—heavy rains in distant mountains will cause water to flow for a short time. In these dry water courses several varieties of stunted tree forms are often found. The desert willow, which resembles the willow with which we are familiar, though much smaller in size; the val verde or green tree, a tree which is a bright green from trunk to tip of limb in every twig, and the ironwood, so dense in fiber that it turns an ax edge, are the principal varieties. They are rarely above twenty feet high, and, like all desert vegetation, have not a leaf.

They are apparently outcasts from the two great tree divisions, deciduous and coniferæ, for they have leaves neither to lose nor to keep. They may be called the living dogs of the tree family; we will find here also the dead lions..

Not far from the mountain range we will come upon the remains of what were once extensive forests of gigantic trees, now turned to stone and lying as they fell centuries ago. The great trunks, perfect in grain, knot and bark fiber, cumber the ground in tangled confusion in those places which have been protected by the drifting sand, giving evidence that what is now a desert was once upon a time a tropical wilderness.

READ CAREFULLY the many new premium offers on pages 96 and 97.

Himself a Hayseed

"Oh, yes," Senator La Follette reluctantly admitted of a corrupt politician. "I suppose the man has some sense of honor. Where won't you find some sense of honor, though? You know the story of Judson of Madison.

"Judson of Madison was showing his country cousin the sights of the city.

"'But there are crooks and blacklegs here, Joe,' he said. 'You must look out for them.'

"And, half by way of a joke, half by way of impressing the city's perils and pitfalls on Joe, Judson slyly nipped his cousin's handkerchief from his pocket. A moment later a well-dressed stranger took him by the arm and led him aside.

"'Excuse me, pard,' the stranger whispered. 'I didn't know you was in the profesh.'

"And he handed Judson back his own watch."—*Washington Star.*

For QUALITY, SNAP *and* STYLE

Knotair HOSIERY COMPANY

is the PREMIER of all Guaranteed Hose. Sheer, fine, gauze-like quality. SEAMLESS, too—and SHAPELY.

Just compare Knotair with the hosiery you now wear. Note the feeling of security that comes with every pair of Knotair Hose. For STRENGTH and QUALITY Knotair is not equaled by ANY guaranteed hose made; knit only in the Knotair **way** from the finest and most expensive yarns procurable.

Here is our unconditional guarantee which comes with every box of Knotair Hose:

"If any or all of these hose show the slightest hole within SIX MONTHS from the date of purchase, we will replace them free of charge."

Knotair Pure Silk Lisle Hose for Men and Women are made in SIXTEEN FASHIONABLE SHADES for Women and in EIGHT of the latest colors for Men. We also make the Lisle-like in THREE colors, for Men and Women.

Convince yourself of the Excellence of Knotair by buying a box at once. If at all in doubt, send for a sample pair direct to us, using the coupon attached herewith. We are sure that after you have given Knotair a trial, you will buy the remaining Five Pairs with the Guarantee for SIX MONTHS.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Clip off attached coupon, mail to-day with 25c. and your dealer's name and we will send you, prepaid, One Sample Pair of MEN'S or WOMEN'S Lisle-like Hose, with the privilege that, after you have examined the hose and are pleased with them, you can have the remaining Five Pairs and a guarantee for the Six Pairs against wear for Six Months for $1.75. For 35c. we will send you Pure Silk Lisle Hose and the remaining Five Pairs and the guarantee for Six Pairs, Six Months, for $2.65.

MEN'S and WOMEN'S Lisle-like Hose (Black, Tan and Grey), Women's with *Interlaced Garter Splicing*
Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months . . . **$2.00 the box**

WOMEN'S Lisle-like OUTSIZES in Black and Tan . **$3.00 the box**

MEN'S and WOMEN'S PURE SILK LISLE Hose. MEN'S in Black, Tan, Grey, Navy Blue, Burgundy, Green, Purple and London Smoke. WOMEN'S in Black, White, Tan, Grey, Ox Blood, Copenhagen, Green, Bronze, Old Rose, London Smoke, Heliotrope, Purple, Pink, Navy and Sky Blue, with *Interlaced Garter Splicing. Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months* . . **$3.00 the box**

WOMEN'S SILK-LISLE OUTSIZES in Black and Tan . . . **$4.50 the box**

Send size, color or assorted colors if desired and remittance according to the quality desired. Ask for booklet "Knotair Kinks." It tells you all about "The Guaranteed Hose of Quality." **IT'S FREE.**

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Please send me ..... Women's .....
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Size ..... Amount enclosed .....
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The **staple Half-Wool** Dress Fabric
15 cts. per yard 22 inch

One fabric made in **two widths**
25 cts. per yard 36 inch

DANISH POPLAR
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CLOTH

DURABLE — STYLISH

Acknowledged to be the best staple dress fabric on the market

Adapted to almost every use to which dress goods are applied. For evening or party gowns, especially for children and misses, be sure to see the light shades all made by new and special processes, bringing out the natural lustre of the wool. For street and school wear see the dark shades, of which the Black and three Navy Blues are **fast** and will not crock. **All the fast blues have white selvages.** Made in a full line of light and dark shades. Laundering is easily done and improves the goods.

If you cannot secure these fabrics from your home retailer, write us, and we will tell you how and where to get the goods.

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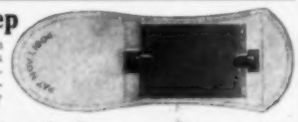
causes pains through the feet and legs similar to rheumatism. You can prevent all this by wearing the



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50c a pair, your dealer or by mail. Give size shoe.
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Sahlin PERFECT FORM CORSET COMBINED

FOR THE SLENDER WOMAN

The only garment that, without padding or interlining, produces the stylish high bust, straight waist and long hip. No pressure on heart, lungs or stomach. Braces the shoulders, expands the chest naturally.

Ask your dealer for **"SAHLIN,"** look for the name, which is your guarantee. Order from us if he cannot supply you. **Money refunded if not satisfactory.**

For medium, medium tall or tall figures. Made in white or drab coutille, also white batiste. Give actual waist measure, bust measure desired, length from armpit to waistline.

Best grade, $1.50; medium, $1.00. Postage 14c.

Write for free fashion booklet, full of interesting information.

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Sent on Approval. Send No Money. $1.50
WE WILL TRUST YOU TEN DAYS. Hair Switch

Send a lock of your hair, and we will mail a 2¾ oz. 22 inch short stem fine human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain, remit $1.50 in ten days, or sell 3 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5c postage. Free beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade switches, pompadours, wigs, puffs, etc. **Anna Ayers,**
Dept. 345, 17 Quincy St., Chicago.

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Buys the Material Needed to Build This Home!

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OUR HOUSE NO. 6

This is our leader, the best seller of any house ever designed anywhere, by anybody, at any price. Why? Because it comes nearer to filling the requirements of a home than any house of its size ever built. It is 23 ft. wide and 33 ft. 6 in. long, not including the porch. It has seven rooms, bath, pantry and a large front porch. It is of handsome appearance and symmetrical proportion. It is magnificently lighted and perfectly ventilated. Embodies every modern comfort and convenience. Our extremely low price makes it the best bargain proposition on the market. We cannot recommend this design too highly. Even if you don't need a home, build this house for an investment. You can sell it ten times over before it is finished.

Free Publications

Fill in the coupon below and we will send you such literature as best suits your needs. We publish a 500-page mammoth catalog, fully illustrated, giving our business history and showing all the vast lines of merchandise that we have for sale. We buy our goods at Sheriffs', Receivers' and Manufacturers' Sales.

Our Book on Plumbing and Heating Apparatus contains 150 pages of useful information. Our free "Book of Plans" is described elsewhere in this advertisement.

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The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is the largest concern in the world devoted to the sale of Lumber, Plumbing, Heating Apparatus and Building Material direct to the consumer. No one else can make you an offer like the one shown above. We propose to furnish you everything needed for the construction of this building except Plumbing, Heating and Masonry Material. Write us for exact details of what we furnish. It will be in accordance with our specifications, which are so clear that there will be no possible misunderstanding.

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We have everything needed in Building Material for a building of any sort. Lumber, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Structural Iron, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Steel and Prepared Roofing. We also have Machinery, Hardware, Furniture, Household Goods, Office Fixtures, Wire Fencing—in fact, anything required to build or equip. Everything for the Home, the Office, the Factory or the Field. Send us your carpenter's or contractor's bill for our low estimate. We will prove our ability to save you money. WRITE US TODAY, giving a complete list of everything you need.

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This company has a capital stock and surplus of over $1,000,000.00. We guarantee absolute satisfaction in every detail. If you buy any material from us not as represented, we will take it back at our freight expense and return your money. We recognize the virtue of a satisfied customer. We will in every instance "Make Good." Thousands of satisfied customers prove this. We refer you to any bank or banker anywhere. Look us up in the Mercantile Agencies. Ask any Express Company.

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We publish a handsome, illustrated book containing designs of Cottages, Bungalows, Barns, Houses, etc. We can furnish the material complete for any of these designs. This book is mailed free to those who correctly fill in the coupon below. Even if you have no immediate intention of building, we advise that you obtain a copy of our FREE BOOK OF PLANS. It's a valuable book.

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Buy On The Cornish Plan which, in brief, places a strictly high grade piano or organ in your home, freight paid if you wish, **at rock-bottom factory price, upon terms of your own choice,** giving you 1 year to test the instrument before you need decide to keep it and **we give you an Ironclad Bond of Indemnity** which holds us to this offer and also insures instrument against defect for 25 years.

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CORNISH CO. Washington, N.J. Established Over 50 Years

Save one-third—buy on the Cornish plan.

Stork Day

At Haslach, in the Kinzig Valley, in Germany, February 22 is a holiday and has been observed as one for hundreds of years. Once Haslach was overrun with snakes, and no one knew how to drive them out. One day a great flock of storks appeared, and they were the saviors of the place. In recognition of this deliverance from the pest, which occurred on February 22, the day has been kept sacred and is known as "Stork Day." An appointed official, known as the "Stork Father," parades the streets, followed by as many children as care to join the procession. He wears a high hat, decorated with two stuffed storks. Stops are made by the procession at houses along the line, and the children receive gifts of sweets and small coins, every householder feeling pleased to show his gratitude to the stork.—*Bellman.*

It is always easy to say of another's misfortune, "What does it matter to me?" or "There must be these sentimental—these emotional—crises. They form the character. It is all for the best. God is good!" All these things are true in substance; all these things occur invariably to the wise spectator of human fates. But more than wisdom—more than the formal utterances of piety—is something required of us; and while a sleepless night for your neighbor's woe may not assist him materially in his trouble, we know that the Divine economy permits nothing to be wasted. Every unselfish thought sends a lasting fragrance into the whole moral atmosphere of the world.—JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

$5.00 TO EVERY READER.

For particulars, see page 3.

Why?

Why do many wives put on the injured-martyr air instead of telling their husbands just what they want or think?

Why do many husbands work hard for their wives and families, but never think how the wife would appreciate an invitation to a theater, a little dinner at a restaurant, a box of candy, or some flowers brought home unasked.

Why do many children resent anything their parents say, and look on them as bores, and long to be grown up so as to escape from them?

Why do so many rich folks look on their poor relatives as being always on the lookout for favors, and so prevent the poor relatives from giving them little presents or being natural with them?

Why do so many poor relatives look on their rich relatives as arrogant and purse-proud, scarcely admitting any good qualities, and always adding or prefacing any account of the rich relatives' generosity or kindness with, "If I were as rich as he it would be my delight to do so and so," instead of being appreciative of the kindnesses?

Why do so many employers say their clerks are a stupid lot and unworthy of consideration?

Why do many clerks look with envy on their employers, and rage over every correction or sharp word?

Why do men laugh at women's lack of business ability, and yet sneer and rather look down on the woman who shows she has some?

Why do many persons behave more courteously and kindly to outsiders than they do to ones they really love best of all?

Three-Piece Novelty Outfit
—Black Panama Skirt, embroidered Hydegrade petticoat and white lawn waist—all exactly like cut. Our catalog shows 400 similar bargains.

$5.95

$1.25 Cash

80c monthly for six months. Price $5.95 **No. X1**

Man-Tailored Garments On Six Months' Credit!

We have just issued our splendid Fall Style Book, which every woman should have. Ask us to send ***your*** copy.

It contains nearly 500 pictures, showing over 400 styles of new things for women's and children's wear.

There is an endless array of the newest creations in man-tailored suits and coats, which we make to individual measure.

There are gowns at all prices and for every occasion—hats, waists, three-piece suits, lingerie—everything.

The prices quoted are far below the customary charges for well-made garments. We guarantee a very large saving. The variety shown is larger than any store can carry. The styles are up to the moment.

All Garments Shipped on Approval

If they are not satisfactory in every way, you simply return them to us. We guarantee to fit you as perfectly, from the measurements you give us, as though you came to our tailor shop.

Every garment shown in this book is sold on six months' credit, at the same price as for cash. You pay a little each month. No security, no interest. We open a charge account.

We have 250,000 patrons, and some are in every town. Our business is the largest of its kind in the world.

We ask all women—old customers and new—to write for this Fall Style Book. It is an amazing book—a complete education in fashions. And the book is entirely free.

BERNARD MAYER CO.
3520 Mosprat St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Puttoff Shirks a Duty

"My dear," said Mr. Puttoff, as he looked up from his paper, "it is estimated that if a man were relatively as strong as a beetle he could lift 198,000 pounds."

"Is that so?" rejoined Mrs. Puttoff, as she glanced at the cat and allowed her left eyelid to drop slowly. "I'll look for a beetle the first thing in the morning."

"Why, dear?" queried the alleged head of the domicile.

"Perhaps if I find one," replied Mrs. P., "I may be able to get the range carried into the summer kitchen. I've asked you at least a dozen times to do it, but it still occupies its winter quarters."—*Chicago News.*

That Baby!

I'm a married man of forty, and my wife is forty-one;
She'd a daughter when I spliced her, who to womanhood had grown.
Now this daughter's my stepmother! My old dad, aged sixty-three,
Has married her; they've got a babe—now, what is babe to me?

Then my father's now my stepson, by his marriage, that is plain;
But his wife is my stepmother—oh, 'twill soon drive me insane!
For if I'm my father's father, then it follows I must be,
Why, my blessed own grandfather, that's quite evident, you see.

I've thought baby was my grandson; but, again, that cannot be;
I cannot be grandfather to a brother, you will agree.
But if it is my brother, then it is very plain to me
That my wife must be grandmother to her husband, don't you see?

Oh, what pretty complications, little baby, have you made!
You have boxed up all relations, and that, too, of every shade.
Am I brother, am I cousin, am I granddad, or, in fine,
Can I be your aunt or uncle, or is it that you are mine? —*Tit Bits.*

Nothing Extraordinary

An American tourist hailing from the West was out sightseeing in London. They took him aboard the old battleship Victory, which was Lord Nelson's flagship in several of his most famous naval triumphs. An English sailor escorted the American over the vessel, and coming to a raised brass tablet on the deck, he said, as he reverently removed his hat:

"'Ere, sir, is the spot where Lord Nelson fell."

"Oh, is it?" replied the American blankly. "Well, that ain't nothin'. I nearly tripped on the blame thing myself."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Remember in Cooking Vegetables

That most vegetables should be put on to cook in freshly boiling water.

That salt should be added when they are about two-thirds done.

That lying in very cold water for an hour or more will partially restore to wilted vegetables quality and freshness.

That every green vegetable should be cooked rapidly and uncovered, to retain its color.

That if the water is very hard, a tiny bit of soda added, no larger than a pea, will make the vegetables cooked in it tender and of better color. Ordinary water does not require such addition.

That when soft water is used the salt must be in from the first to prevent loss of flavor and substance.

That cooking a vegetable after it is done toughens, darkens and detracts from its flavor.

That the best dressing for vegetables at their perfection is butter, pepper and salt—cauliflower and, perhaps, asparagus excepted.

That older or staler vegetables are improved by a cream or butter sauce—the basis for the latter being the reduced liquid left when the cooking is finished.

New Model Style 605

IVERS & POND PIANOS

THE beautiful new model shown above has been called the daintiest and most charming upright we have ever made. Designed on Louis XV lines by an artist of national repute, it offers a graceful medium between the severe and the over ornate. Musically and structurally nothing finer can be had. Ivers & Pond Pianos represent the experience of half a century of fine piano-building. They are used in over 350 leading educational institutions and 45,000 discriminating homes.

How to Buy. Our new Catalogue, just off the press, should be in the hands of every intending purchaser. Wherever in the United States no dealer sells them, we send Ivers & Pond Pianos on trial at our risk. If the piano fails to please, it returns at our expense for railway freights both ways. May we send you our Catalogue (free), quote lowest prices, and explain our unique easy-pay plan? We can thus practically bring Boston's largest piano establishment to your door, though it be the smallest and most remote village in the country. **Write us to-day.**

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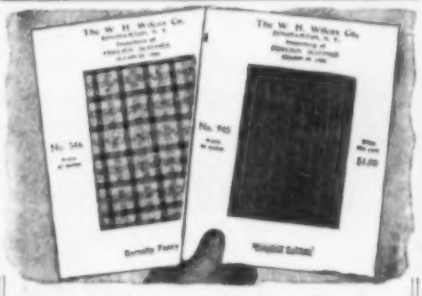

We Want a Reliable Woman

to act as our agent in every locality where we have none, and we will give her the exclusive rights for her territory.

It costs you nothing to start as our agent, for we furnish you samples and a neat case for them—without any charge.

Write us to-day for further details, amount of commission, etc. Be the first to write from your town.

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Suesine Silk 47½¢

THIS IS SUESINE—THE SILK WITH A NAME

You Can Readily Tell Suesine from Cheap Imitations—by its Wear—by its Beauty—by the REAL SILK that is in it

McCall Pattern No. 9808
Requires 7½ yards Suesine
Silk for size 36.

Suesine comes in 41 exquisite shades, but *not* in figures or patterns. It is 27 inches wide. For dresses, blouses, pignoirs, nothing softer or more lustrous has ever been produced. For evening dresses it yields itself to varied treatments with wonderful grace—to tucking, pleating, shirring, smocking, without making the woman who wears it seem large. It combines with laces as nothing else does and when made up with heavy embroideries every feature it has seems sharpened. It is especially adapted for the soft clinging underwear necessary for the proper effect in the fashionable dresses of to-day.

Like Everything Worth Imitating Substitutes are Offered for Suesine

Remember, every yard of Genuine Suesine is branded with the name—this is our guarantee of quality. It is this *extra quality* which gives long life and greater worth and wear—and combined with it are style and finish which insure beauty as well as durability. It is your protection in buying. It means the same as 18-carat in your ring; the mark of safety and surety that certifies satisfaction. Judge for yourself. Examine Suesine Quality. Compare it with the substitutes. Just note how much finer and more beautiful and durable is Suesine—the silk with the definite identity. Insist upon the genuine Suesine with the name

SUESINE SILK

stamped along the edge of every yard. The fact that we stamp the name on every yard of Suesine Silk means a great deal to you. It means that if Suesine Silk disappoints you, or any of your friends, you can always avoid Suesine very easily ever afterward.

How to Get 41 Beautiful Suesine Silk Samples Free

If you do not find Suesine Silk easily, write to us. We want to hear from every reader of McCall's Magazine who finds any difficulty in getting Suesine Silk. We do not ask you to hunt from store to store for Suesine Silk. There is a quicker, easier way. If your own Dealer has not Suesine, send us his name. We will send you the addresses of other stores in your vicinity where Suesine Silk is on sale in all its rich and delicate shades—thus saving you the time and trouble of hunting.

If, when you write and send us the name of your own Dealer he has not Suesine Silk, we will send you free 41 large samples showing each of the exquisite shades in which Suesine Silk is made.

No Matter Where You Live it is Easy to Get the Genuine Suesine Silk

We do not sell Suesine Silk except to regular retail merchants. But if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your vicinity who has Suesine Silk, we will see that your order is filled at the same price, and just as conveniently, by a reliable retail house, if you will enclose color sample and price, 47½c. a yard. Don't put it off. Even if you will not be buying dress goods for some time to come, let us tell you *now* the stores in your city that are ready to show you Suesine Silk.

Write us a letter—or a postal will do. Mention your dealer's name. Write to us *now*, **TO-DAY.**

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It doesn't matter where you live, this Free Catalog shows you how you can buy **Furniture, Rugs, Carpets and Home Furnishings on long time, open account credit terms.**

With this **Big Book** in front of you, you can see our huge stock of **Carpets, Rugs and Draperies** in actual colors—and our magnificent line of **Furniture, Ranges, Stoves, Refrigerators, Go-Carts, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Cutlery, Dishes, Washing Machines, Phonographs, Records, Clocks, Etc.,** are all illustrated from actual photographs. These pictures combined with accurate descriptions enable you right at home, with your family at your elbow, to make your selections as well as if you saw the real goods.

Sewing Chair No. B-30

PRICE $7.95

Terms to **suit your income.** Our Helpful Open Account Monthly Credit is arranged to suit your salary or income. You have **full use of goods** while **paying for them.** We **ship goods on 30 days' free trial.** We ship all goods direct to you on **approval** from our big factories and distributing points: New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago. **Use the goods one month** and if not **satisfactory return at our expense.** We will **refund your payment and freight expense.** We take all the **risk.**

Send $1 and we will ship you this **New Sewing Chair**—first of the kind ever manufactured—has a wide arm to place your sewing and do your work comfortably—has three drawers for sewing material (see picture) and a large drawer directly underneath seat, which pulls out. This can be used for sundry articles. Chair made of seasoned oak, and upholstered in best Sylvan leather. **Order One Today.**

Our References—Any Bank or Express Company in United States. $1.00 Cash, 50c Monthly

SPEAR & COMPANY, Penn Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.

Let us improve the appearance of your home. Wrought Iron Fence is cheaper than wood and permanent. No repairing with Stewart's Iron Fence. Write for booklet showing hundreds of designs at all prices. Also iron reservoir vases, settees, fountains, tree guards, stable fittings, etc. Agents Wanted—Make money in spare time.

THE STEWART IRON WORKS CO.
1103 Covington St., CINCINNATI, O.
Largest Makers of Iron Fence in the World.

"Madam," said the medical man gravely, "you must practice filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure air."

"An' bust the smithereens out of my new Direct'ry gown," sniffed the lady. "I think I see myself."

And, turning on her high heels, she haughtily left the apartment.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Got His Half All Right

"Got any work this mornin', Mistah Boyd?" asked old Billy Bulger, safe in the knowledge that no work would be entrusted to him.

"No," was the response; and then, before Billy could ask for the customary contribution, "but wait a minute. Lawyer Phillips has owed me $20 for twenty years. Collect it and I'll give you half." The merchant, knowing how bad was the debt, winked at a waiting customer.

The old man found the lawyer in the middle of a group of prospective clients and influential citizens. Thrusting through the group he called, in stentorian tones:

"Mistah Phillips, suh!"

"Well," queried the lawyer, much annoyed.

"Mistah Boyd done tell me that you've owed him $20 for about a hundred years, and kin you pay him, suh."

The lawyer hurried to Billy's side.

"You idiot," he said sotto voce, "do you want to ruin my business? Here!" and he thrust a ten-dollar bill into the old man's hand.

Back to the old merchant toddled the old man.

"Well, Billy," said the merchant, "did you get it?"

The old man grinned.

"I got my half, all right," he chuckled; "but you'd better look out when you go back to get your half—he's right smart hot over it, suh!"—*Success.*

Secret of Washing Gloves

"The only trouble about these wash gloves," said the lady, "is that they dry, after washing, so very stiff and boardlike."

The salesman wrapped the soft, pale yellow gloves in tissue paper.

"That is easily remedied," he said. "I'll tell you how to wash the gloves so that they will dry soft and pliable, the same as new. After you have rinsed them quite clean, dip them in a final bath of fresh water and rub plenty of soap into them, drying them without rinsing this last soap out. The soap left in the gloves makes them wonderfully soft—they don't then need, after drying, to be rubbed soft with ten or fifteen minutes' hard labor. This soap secret being used, wash gloves are quite perfect. It is no wonder they are completely superseding the expensive kid glove, for they are half as cheap again and their washing is so easy. Do them at bedtime, toss them on the radiator, and in the morning they are ready to put on."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

"Yep, th' cunnel is used to cyclones. He had half a dozen of 'em at that ranch of his out in Kansas. He was tellin' me yesterday 'bout the wust one. It unroofed his house, an' crushed his barn, an' blew two miles of fence clean over inter th' next county."

"Pretty stiff blow."

"Yep. Ninety-mile-an-hour. Th' cunnel says he crawled out of his cyclone cellar after it was all over, an' what do you suppose was the fust thing he saw?"

"Give it up."

"He looked across his back lot, an', by gum, there was his hired man still sittin' on th' fence!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The difference between a man and a woman is she can be right without a reason and he can be wrong with one.

He Kept His Vow

From an anecdote told by William Elroy Curtis, in his "Yankees of the East," it may be inferred that the attitude of the small boy toward a fence is the same in Japan as in other countries, says *Youth's Companion*.

Mr. Gobel, the missionary, built himself a modern house on what is known as "The Bluff," south of Yokohama, and surrounded his grounds with the first fence that was ever built in that part of the world. It was made of bamboo palings, and the boys of the neighborhood used to annoy the good missionary greatly by rattling sticks against it as they ran along the street.

The British admiral lived just above him, and had a very natty Tommy Atkins for an orderly. He wore a little round cap on the northeast corner of his head, and always carried a little cane of rattan in his hand. One morning, having been sent with a message, he appeared before the admiral with his face bruised and his uniform battered and torn and covered with dust.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the admiral, in astonishment at the spectacle. "What has happened to you?"

"Hi beg your parding, sir," replied Tommy, "but as Hi was coming along hup the 'ill a-rubbing me stick against the missionary's fence, sir, 'e come hout in 'is pajamas and said as 'ow 'e 'ad vowed by the grace of God to lick the 'ide off the next man who did that, and 'e done hit, sir."

IF THIS NUMBER OF McCALL'S came in a pink wrapper, you cannot afford to delay in sending us your renewal. Do it now.

To Mothers

The following "Soliloquy" carries with it a lesson by which mothers may profit:

SOLILOQUY.

Now I lay me down to sleep—
  Don't want to sleep, I want to think.
  I didn't mean to spill that ink;
I only meant to softly creep
  Under the desk an' be a bear—
  'Taint 'bout the spanking that I care.

'F she'd only let me 'splain an' tell
  Just how it was an accident,
  An' that I never truly meant
An' never saw it 'till it fell.
  I feel a whole lot worse'n her;
  I'm sorry, an' I said I were.

I s'pose if I'd just cried a lot
  An' choked all up, like sister does
  An' acted sadder than I wuz,
An' sobbed 'bout the "naughty spot,"
  She'd said, "He shan't be whipped, he shan't,"
  And kissed me—but, somehow, I can't.

But I don't think it's fair a bit,
  That when she talks an' talks at you
  An' you wait patient till she's through,
An' start to tell your side of it,
  She says, "Now that'll do, my son,
  I've heard enough," 'fore you've begun.

'F I should die before I wake—
  Maybe I ain't got any soul;
  Maybe there's only just a hole
Where 't ought to be—there's such an ache
  Down there somewhere! She seems to think
  That I just loved to spill that ink!

—*Century.*

THE advance heralds of Fall Fashions all proclaim the complete ascendency of Heatherbloom Taffeta as the Queen of Petticoat Fabrics. Heatherbloom recognizes no class distinction—the Miss returning to college, Miladi of Fashion replenishing her wardrobe for the Social Season, the home woman, the business woman, all unite in recognizing Heatherbloom Taffeta as the most beautiful petticoat fabric in the world.

HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK

TAFFETA

Petticoats

EVERY PETTICOAT GUARANTEED

stepped from the ranks a few short years ago as rivals of silk—to-day, entering upon their tenth successive season, they outrival silk in all that appeals to the feminine mind—in style, beauty, brilliancy, rustle, durability and economy.

Ask to see the new fall styles at leading stores. All shades and solid colors, popular stripes and fancies, severely plain or elaborately embroidered. Prices determined by workmanship alone—$2 and upward.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

No matter what price you pay for the petticoat, remember this: there is but one quality of Heatherbloom from which all genuine Heatherbloom Petticoats are made. The name is that of one distinctive, exclusive fabric. It does not represent a class of fabrics.

The tremendous success of Heatherbloom has led to wide imitation. When you are offered a petticoat claimed to be "as good as," "the same as" or "better than" Heatherbloom, you may know it is a subterfuge—an inferior imitation upon which the dealer makes more money. REFUSE IT.

Look at the waistband of every petticoat shown you. If it is genuine Heatherbloom, you will find this label

Facsimile of label REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK *Facsimile of label*

sewed in the inside (center). Don't take a garment that does not have a *full* and *complete* label, *no matter what the clerk says.*

Heatherbloom by the yard, 40 cents—And every yard guaranteed

Just as surely as Heatherbloom is supreme as a petticoat material, so it is far ahead of all other fabrics for linings, foundations, drop skirts, etc.

Lining counter—150 shades—36 inches wide. See Heatherbloom on selvage.

A. G. HYDE & SONS, New York—Chicago *Makers of Hydegrade Fabrics*

EARN This ELEGANT LADY'S GOLD-INITIAL WATCH

Any Lady or Girl Can Have One if She Writes at Once. This is the handsomest little watch ever offered by any premium house. High-grade American stem wind and stem set, a perfect timepiece, lady's size, fully warranted. Your own initial in gold lettering. A beautiful chain with each watch. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 12 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Return us the $3.00 and you will receive watch immediately. **SEND NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.** We trust you with cards until distributed and take them back if they are not taken. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost. You can have men's size watch and chain if you prefer. Address at once **WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 829 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

Price $2.00
Write for Descriptive Book

Why Suffer From Hay-Fever?

It is only a local irritation.
Caused By pollen and dust in the air.
Relieved By the **NASALFILTER.** It is made of sterling silver, fitted with fine mesh cloth, changeable at will.

Universal Supply Co., 446 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

BUSTER BROWN'S
"GUARANTEED" STOCKINGS

She Lost Her Darning Bag

A Woman who *knows* said to her friend: "Why do you bother with this eternal darning of stockings? Honestly, I have lost my darning bag since we have found out about BUSTER BROWN'S Stockings and Sox. My Husband and I and the Boy and Girl all use these guaranteed hose, and we have not only saved on the price, but I have stopped darning absolutely.

"I first bought BUSTER BROWN'S Stockings for the Boy. Now our whole family are wearing them.

"It's that extra linen—knitted in where the wear comes, which does the work. They are so comfortable, and look and fit so well, that I honestly believe I couldn't get their equal at twice the price."

The BUSTER BROWN system of mercerizing, special secret dyeing, fine gauge knitting, the special machinery which *shapes without a seam*, and the select, long-fibre, four-ply cotton yarn used—place BUSTER BROWN'S Stockings and Sox at the head of all Guaranteed Hosiery.

Buy of your dealer, but if he does not supply you write us direct, stating the size and color and whether for Boys or Girls, Women or Men, and we will supply you direct by return mail, charges paid. Mention dealer's name.

25 Cents the Pair—$1.00 the Box

No. 1—For Boys. In two weights, light and heavy, made of 4-thread Sea Island Cotton; 6-thread heel and toe reinforced with linen. Sizes 6 to 10. Colors Black and Tan. Four pairs to the box, $1.00—25 cents the pair.

No. 3—For Girls. Light and fine gauge. Made of 4-thread lisle, combed Egyptian; 6-thread heel and toe reinforced with linen. Sizes 5 to 9 1-2. Colors Black and Tan. Four pairs to the box, $1.00—25 cents the pair.

No. 4—For Men. Made of 4-thread silk lisle. 6-thread heel and toe reinforced with linen. Sizes 9 to 11 1-2. Colors Navy Blue, Tan, Gray and Black. Four pairs to the box, $1.00—25 cents the pair.

No. 6—For Women. Made of very fine gauge silk lisle, 4-ply reinforced; 6-ply thread heel and toe, with specially constructed tops which resist garter wear and tear. Sizes 8 to 10. Colors Black and Tan. Also furnished in extra width top (out sizes) for stout people. Four pairs to the box, $1.00—25 cents the pair.

50 Cents the Pair—$2.00 the Box

No. 5—For Men. Very fine gauge light weight, made of 4-thread silk mercerized combed Egyptian.

No. 20—For Ladies. Silk lisle gauze.

No. 21—For Boys. Medium weight 1 x 1 or 2 x 1 weave 4-thread silk lisle Egyptian. The smartest boys' stocking ever produced.

No. 23—For Girls. Very fine gauge light weight, silk lisle rib.

CAUTION: Buy only the genuine Buster Brown's Brand. They are **Guaranteed** as to wear, material, dye and finish.

Buster Brown's Hosiery Mills
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Write now for book of styles prices.

Strong Children

—bright eyes—rosy cheeks—rugged healthy bodies—all can be had if you get your child an

IRISH MAIL

—the popular children's car. Endorsed by physicians—keeps children out in the fresh air. **GENUINE IRISH MAIL HAS LARGE NAME ON SEAT. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes. Look for the name.** At all up-to-date dealers or write to us for book of styles and prices.

HILL STANDARD MFG. CO.,
509 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Makers of "Hoosier Express" and "Silent Partner" Boys' Wagons.

DAINTY BABY CLOTHES

Until **Sept. 25th** I will give **both** sets of my **50** long and **12** short patterns (reg. 25 cents each) with full directions, materials, etc., in plain envelope, only 25 cents.

Free List of **Baby's First Needs** and **Art Picture** of **Mother** and **Baby** in colors to all who send for my illustrated catalogue of **Dainty Baby** and **Children's** Clothing from birth to 9 years.

Postage and **express paid. Send today.**

MRS. ELLA JAMES, 192 Hodgkins Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

A Happy Family

A Manayunk woman, going to her mouse trap the other morning, found a mouse in it, with six little mice as well. They had, of course, been born after their mother's capture—an amazing thing. But more amazing still was the fact that they lay in a small round nest like a bird's—a nest made of bits of paper, thread and shreds of linen and flannel.

The woman, instead of drowning forthwith the mother and her brood, retired, and from the next room watched the trap secretly. Her watch soon was rewarded. Another mouse trotted out with great caution, thrust a straw through the bars, and a few moments later returned with a shred of pink calico. The captive mother, with these contributions, proceeded to complete her nest.

This incident so moved the woman that on retiring that night she put a fine piece of cheese in the trap and opened the tiny door. When she came down in the morning, the mother, her young and the cheese were gone; the nest alone remained to witness the truth of her tale.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Short Story Holder

The wife of a physician devised a way by which tedious waits in her husband's outer office were made much more bearable. She provided herself with several medium-sized scrap books, not too bulky to handle easily. In these she pasted short stories, old and new, that in the course of wide reading she had cut from magazines, says the *New York Press.*

The stories were arranged under different headings, as telepathic, detective, love, problem, dialect. In this way one could easily find the kind of literature that was liked.

There was a special book or two for children filled with pictures, funny rhymes and fairy tales, that kept many a small patient peaceful until the doctor appeared.

A short-story scrap book, if bound in a handsome cretonne or silk cover, with the initials of the owner, makes a delightful gift for a semi-invalid, or will be appreciated by any woman if it is good looking enough to lie on the drawing-room table and pacify her callers while waiting for their hostess to appear.

Writing Up His Diary

He was only a little boy and he was being most carefully brought up by a governess who tried her utmost to perfect his English and train him in all elegant expressions. He had just got his first diary. It had been given him as a birthday present, and was bound in a red cover with a highly colored picture adorning the front.

He meant to begin well and early, so he carefully wrote, "Got up at seven." Then, according to instructions, he took it to his governess for approval. The way her eyes dilated and her mouth opened made him feel uncomfortable, and he wondered whether anyone had been tampering with his literary production.

"Got up!" she repeated severely; "got up! You naughty boy! Does the sun get up? No! it rises."

Very neatly she scratches out the barbarous words and made him write, "Rose at seven." This settled Master Tom; no more mistakes of this kind for him again!

So on retiring for the night he wrote with the air of a man who knew his business well, "Set at eight."

WITH A Bissell You Don't have to "PICK UP THREADS"!

No tiresome stooping, nor nerve racking effort, when you sweep with BISSELL'S latest improved "Cyco" BALL BEARING Sweeper. Cleans deeply, thoroughly, silently, confines all the dust and dangerous germs that (when you use a corn broom) simply float about, settling upon furniture and draperies, as well as menacing the health of the entire family.

For sale by all the best trade.
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Buy now of your dealer, send us the purchase slip *within one week* from date of purchase, and we will send you FREE a fine quality leather card case with no printing on it.

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$1.45 GENUINE OSTRICH FRENCH CURL PLUME

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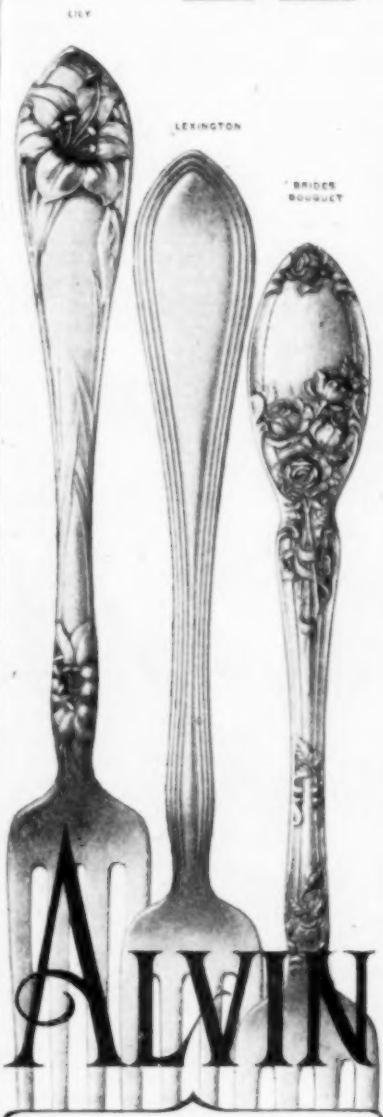
Reference: Any Bank or Express Co. in U. S.

If there is any one power in the world that will make itself felt, it is character. There may be little culture and slender abilities; yet if there be a character of sterling excellence, it will demand influence and secure respect.

Mrs. Howard—The walls of your apartment are very thin, aren't they?

Mrs. Coward—Oh, very! We could actually hear our neighbors having celery for dinner last night.—*Kansas City Journal.*

ALVIN PATENT



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Lily—a floral pattern which reproduces the natural grace of the flower.
Lexington—a Colonial pattern of unusual merit; at once elegant and practical.
Bride's Bouquet—a wedding pattern; also adapted to bridal anniversaries.
Ask your dealer to show you these designs

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"THE PILLOW" SHOE

FOR WOMAN'S WEAR: **absolute comfort for TIRED, TENDER FEET;** no breaking-in required; relief from pet Corns and Bunions; **soft, flexible, durable, dressy and stylish.** The whole top genuine **Vici Kid,** soft, pliable, no lining to wrinkle and chafe. **RUBBER HEELS. Absolute comfort and satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.** Write today for our **Free Illustrated Catalog** and special self-measure blank and join our Grand Army of delighted customers.

SUFFOLK SHOE COMPANY
184 Summer Street, Dept. S, Boston, Mass.

Health Notes

SLEEP.—The question of the proper amount of sleep for persons in normal health is frequently discussed. One can scarcely make a hard and fast rule, for some healthy people apparently require very little sleep while others need nine or even ten hours. The need of the majority, however, seems to be about eight hours. The time given to sleep should be governed considerably by the general state of nutrition of the body and the character of exercise which has produced the need for sleep. What is necessary to be accomplished in the sleeping hours is the building-up of the nervous centers, and to repair the waste that has taken place during the day. If the state of nutrition is good, and there has been a healthy working of the nerves during the day, with such a degree of physical exercise as has left the circulation of the body in an even balanced condition throughout the entire system, the process of repair and restitution will go on readily and rapidly. On the other hand, if the body is filled up with poisonous products caused by dyspepsia, renal affection, or lack of sufficient pure air or physical exercise, then the repairing process will take longer. Young children require at least twelve hours' sleep, and delicate, anæmic girls should have plenty of sleep. It is nature's best restorer.

STYE ON THE EYE.—A very simple but effective treatment is to bathe the eye frequently with a little hot boracic lotion. This lotion can be bought at any druggist's ready prepared for use. The bathings soon bring the stye to a head, and hasten the cure.

A SIMPLE WATER TEST.—All mothers of families are aware of the need for purity in the water supply. A simple test, easily tried by anyone, is given in a scientific paper as safe and efficient. Draw a tumblerful of water from the uncertain well or tap, put in it a piece of lump sugar, and let it stand overnight in a room where the temperature will not be under sixty degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities the water will be milky.

PUFFY EYES.—Puffy places under the eyes are generally due to some sort of kidney ailment. Cold water should be taken very freely. Make it a practice to drink a glassful half an hour before each meal, and another two hours after, and the puffy places will not only vanish, but the complexion will be clearer and the general health much improved.

OLIVE OIL.—Nothing is better for delicate people, and especially for delicate, fragile children, than pure olive oil. Encourage the invalid who finds cod-liver oil distasteful to eat plenty of olive oil with salad. As an aperient it is also invaluable. Two teaspoonfuls of pure olive oil with one teaspoonful of lemon-juice should be taken early every morning. If there is any tendency to weakness of the chest, hoarseness, colds, etc., olive oil may be freely rubbed into the chest night and morning; the pores of the skin will readily absorb it, and it will be found to contain both healing and strengthening properties.

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—Fill a small cup with boiling vinegar. Dip a piece of cotton wool into the vinegar and rub the gum; let the vinegar be as hot as you can endure. Stuff the aching tooth with some wool. In five minutes the pain will have ceased. Sometimes, however, two applications must be made.

My Prettiest Waist—Cost me only 20c

"Do you remember that pretty waist we saw in——Magazine? Well, I have just made one like it. It cost me exactly 20c, and it is the prettiest waist I have.

"I was tired of my old pale blue silk waist. So on Tuesday, I ripped it up, dyed it a darker blue, and made my new waist. It was easier to make over than I expected. For the plaits over the shoulder allowed me to piece the goods without showing. And the three-quarter tucked sleeves were easily changed into the full-length, close over-sleeves, that are going to be so popular. I am so delighted that I am going to make my pink crepe de Chine over tomorrow."

MRS. GORDON HAYNES, New York.

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed:

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the world and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the *real* Diamond Dyes and the *kind* of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk or Cotton ("all fabrics") *equally well.* This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk or other *animal* fibres, can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen or other *vegetable* fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly. "Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

Diamond Dye Annual—Free. Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes) and we will send you a copy of the famous Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 36 samples of dyed cloth, all **FREE.** *Address*

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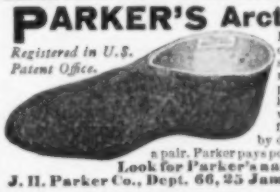
Registered in U.S. Patent Office.



Healthful for bed-chamber, bath and sick-room. Worn in rubber boots, absorb perspiration. Made of knitted fabric, lined with soft white wool fleece. Sold in all sizes by dealers or by mail, 75c a pair. Parker pays postage. Catalogue free.

Look for Parker's name in every pair.
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WEDDING INVITATIONS 100 for $3.50

Announcements, etc., engraved and printed. Latest styles, best quality, sent prepaid anywhere. **Visiting Cards** 100 50c; with case 75c. Write for samples.
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Himalaya Cloth
TRADE MARK

The most remarkable reproduction of the fashionable rough silks ever made in a wash fabric. 27 inches wide—50 beautiful shades and colors. 35 cents a yard.

Rough silks were never more fashionable than now. Himalaya Cloth has all the beauty and lustre of the Oriental silks at a fraction of their cost. The closest scrutiny will scarcely reveal the difference between them and this wonderful new fabric. Useful in a thousand ways—ideal for waists, house, evening or walking gowns, coats, automobile wraps, and children's frocks—in fact wherever silk is desirable.

For Sale at all Leading Stores.

The name "Himalaya" is on the selvage of every yard. Be sure you see it there. None genuine without it. If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine, write us at once, giving his name.

FRED BUTTERFIELD & CO.
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BEAR BRAND Yarns

Better Wool Better Spun Better Dyed

Ask your dealer for **Bear Brand Yarns.** No matter *what kind* of yarn you require, there is a Bear Brand Yarn that *is best* for that particular purpose.

Look for the **Bear Brand** trade-mark on every skein. It makes you SAFE from inferior material, and SURE of the best results from your work.

The Bear Brand Manual of Handiwork (*Ninth Edition*) shows many uses for BEAR BRAND yarns. Covers the whole art of knitting and crocheting. 200 pages of new patterns and stitches. 250 pretty pictures and plain instructions, useful to beginner and expert. Sent postpaid, paper binding, 25c; cloth binding, 50c.

Bear Brand Yarn Manufacturers
Dept. J, 107 to 113 Grand St. New York City

The Women of Spain

The vast majority of Spanish women still believe that it is degrading for a lady to take up any work for which she is paid. Therefore, if they do not marry they either enter a convent or live with a member of the family, and they do not at all mind being dependent on the charity of friends or relatives.

Though marriages are often arranged without the consent of the bride-elect, law or custom gives the Spanish woman the power of appealing to a magistrate if she wishes to escape from a union which is distasteful to her.

According to the "Queen," the magistrate may take her from her father's home until she is of age, while if she determines to marry a man of whom her parents disapprove she may also place herself under the protection of the law, and she cannot be deprived of her share of the family estate.

On reaching her majority she enjoys the same privileges as her brother with regard to property, and may inherit, will, buy and sell; but when she marries she reverts to the position of a minor, and her husband has entire control of all her possessions, which he can squander without rendering any account to her, though she cannot spend a penny of her own money without his consent. He may desert her and her children without incurring any punishment or much public condemnation. A Spanish lady confers on her husband the titles of nobility and any privilege connected therewith she may possess at the time of her marriage.

Public opinion is still so strongly opposed to their education that it will be a long time before they are fitted to take their share in their country's work, and many women are so ignorant that they can hardly read their missals or write their names. This is especially the case in small country towns. At Madrid schools have been opened for their instruction and the classes have been conducted by excellent professors, but comparatively few women have availed themselves of the privileges.

A Mighty Difference

A farmer sued a cattle dealer for damages in the local county court.

"When I bought the bull," said complainant, "he told me it was gentle and perfectly harmless—a child could play with it, in fact. Half an hour after I got the animal home he disabled a couple of my farm hands and then turned on me."

"Perhaps the animal was excited by his strange surroundings," suggested his honor.. "Is he quiet enough now?"

"Well—yes; but, you see——"

"Ah," remarked the defendant, "then my description was correct, after all. I said if he did get excited at first he would quiet down."

"Yes," responded the plaintiff, grimly; "but you didn't tell me I should have to shoot the beggar to quiet him down! That is what I had to do."

"Mrs. Muchmore told me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that the new minister came in his vestments when he officiated at your daughter's wedding."

"It ain't true," replied her hostess, as she flung one of her ropes of pearls over the back of a $90 rocking chair; "we brought him over in our limousine."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

KEEP COOL WITH COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

A hot weather comfort. Soothing and absorbent, it dries and cools the skin, retains the refreshing effect of shower or tub and makes dressing easy.

The Safety Powder in the Saving Box

Trial Box sent for 4 cents.
COLGATE & CO., Dep. L, 55 John St., N.Y.
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"Mum"

takes all the odor out of perspiration

and keeps the body as sweet and clean all day and evening, as it is immediately after the bath.

Doesn't harm skin nor clothes. Easy to use.

25c at drug- and department-stores. If your dealer hasn't "Mum," send us his name and 25 cents, and we'll send it postpaid.

MUM MFG CO 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

BE AN ILLUSTRATOR—Learn to Draw. We will teach you by mail how to draw for magazines and newspapers. Send for Catalog.
SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATION, Office 60, Page Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Harry Lauder's First Game of Golf

Murdoch and I had given a very successful concert in Montrose, and the next morning we discovered a couple of golf balls lying in a corner of our room, says Harry Lauder in the *Strand*.

—"What dae ye say tae a game, Mac?" suggested I.

"Mac" replied that "he wasna' a very good player." I was more honest, and admitted that I could not play at all.

However, the landlady came in and, hearing of our project, she remarked, "Hoots, lads, a'body plays gowff nocadays. I'll gie ye some o' oor Jamie's clubs, an' ye can step doon tae the links in twa - three meenits."

So off we set, each no doubt mentally wondering what sort of show the other would make. When we arrived at the links we strolled up to the first tee we saw and laid down our implements. Murdoch wanted me to play the first shot, but I said, "No, Mac; ye're a better player than me, an' you'll get the honor." Judging by the expression in my companion's face, I could see that he did not value the "honor" very highly. However, he agreed to begin.

"Now, Harry," says he, "watch where this ba' lichts. Stand back!"

I jumped aside lively, and it was well that I did so, for "Mac" forthwith began to swing his club in the most desperate fashion. He cleft the air with a vicious swipe, and I kept staring ahead to see in what direction the ball had flown.

"I never saw it, Mac!" I exclaimed, turning round in his direction.

"No," he replied, with a forced smile. "I—well, I sort o' missed ma swing that time. Here's the ball ower on my right."

And, sure enough, the puir wee ba' was lying haf a dozen yards from the tee, with a big black gash in its bonny white side.

"That's a shot!" said I, promptly, as I noticed that "Mac" was about to lift the ball for another attack from the tee, and I carefully piled up three handfuls of sand for my own first attempt. It seemed to me that the more sand you used the better chance had you of hitting the ball. That attempt was far more disastrous than my opponent's, for I broke my club, filled "Mac's" eyes with sand and moved the ball fully six inches.

"That's a shot, hang you!" yelled "Mac," with his knuckles in his eyes, and laughing in spite of the pain.

"Aye," said I, after finding that he was not maimed for life, and winking slyly at my opponent, "I—well, I sort o' missed ma swing that time!"

"You took jolly good care not to miss me, anyhow!" growled "Mac." And then we proceeded with a game which was neither close nor exciting, but which would have afforded excruciating mirth to the most ignorant caddie in the world.

We took fully a hundred strokes each for the nine holes, but, "duffers" as we were, we could not help thinking that some of the holes were very close to each other. When we went home in the afternoon and told the landlady where we had started, she began to laugh. We had been playing on the ladies' course!

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For particulars see page 3.

"Did that grumpy old fellow who died the other day leave anything worth while?"

"I should say so! He left a merry widow."—*Baltimore American.*

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THIS is the advice of food experts. Eat plentifully of Quaker Oats; give it to your children at least twice a day.

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One day, when the man called with a wagon load of vegetables, the author, wishing to make himself agreeable, asked how much stock he kept on his farm.

"Five cows an' a bull," enumerated the farmer, "'nd two yokes of oxen, a calf, a hoss, an' three shares of Maine Central."—*Youth's Companion.*

"The beautiful District Attorney needs a little powder on her nose," covertly commented counsel for the defense.

"The stylish counsel for the defense looks a fright in that hat," retorted the lady who was prosecuting the case.—*Kansas City Journal.*

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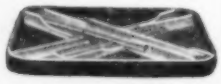

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The Youth of the Soul

By Ruth Raeburn

I once heard a lady say to a youngster of tender years, in that pleasant, conversational style so many of us feel obliged to adopt toward our smaller brethren, "And how old are you, my little man?" The boy looked up with wide-open, astonished blue eyes. "I am not old at all," he replied; "I am four years young."

I thought it a good answer, and ever since, as the years roll on and I try in vain to shake off the white dust old Time has sprinkled on my head, I think of the child's reply and say to myself, "I am not old at all; I am—years young."

However possible it may be in this way to decently clothe the naked truth to oneself; one's friends, alas! too often with pitiless and unheeding hands tear aside the garments you have so carefully wrapped around it and display the shivering entity to your unwilling vision. How painful is it, for example, when you are out walking with an acquaintance somewhat younger than yourself—a mere trifling difference of ten or twelve years, perhaps—and you meet a lady known to you both. Greetings are exchanged. "Your husband well, Mrs. Carruthers? And the children? I hope they are over the measles," or something to that effect, and you smile sweetly and pass on. As soon as the lady is out of earshot, your young companion exclaims: "Dear me! how very stout poor Mrs. Carruthers has grown! I should hardly have known her, she looks so elderly. She was at school with you, too, wasn't she?"

"Yes," you meekly assent, but do not add, "in the kindergarten department, while I was in the graduating class." Certainly no one would think it now, to look at us. But, after all, the soul never grows old. I have had the privilege of knowing some dear young friends of seventy and eighty years. Not young in the sense of being foolish and inexperienced or frivolous, but young in the right sense of the word, with the fresh, enthusiastic interest of youth in all around them, still learning something new up to the time of their passing away from the world of limitations to where there is no longer a veil of flesh to hinder us from making a perfect use of all our faculties.

I admit it is undignified to see a lady of mature years and bulky form gamboling like the youngster she feels herself to be for the time; but do not laugh at her, ye severely decorous ones; it is a happy moment in which the soul within the somewhat overgrown body has asserted itself and forgotten its envelope of "too, too solid flesh." Too soon it will remember again and the envelope will collapse into the nearest chair, gasping for breath, red and perspiring, a truly unlovely sight; but in that momentary excitement—say a wild chase after a frolicsome, mischievous little puppy—more of the true, joyous, bounding, elastic soul of the woman was visible than in the stodgy hours of stately walking or inert sitting in an easy chair with a piece of interminable chochet in her lap. Tell me, ye wise ones of the earth, has anyone ever dreamt of being old? I think not. In dreams one is invariably in the springtime of life. The fleshy envelope stretches its tired limbs in bed, stiff they may be with hard work and rheumatism. No matter; the moment sleep has touched the eyelids with her magic wand, the impatient soul within unbars the door of the cage and escapes for a time from its prison.

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No longer limited by gravitation and a thousand other considerations, what can the freed soul not accomplish? It is true, some of its antics are far from intelligent and scarcely respectable, but to counterbalance these, are there not delicious moments of, for example, gently floating over mountain tops, swimming without exertion in transparent lukewarm sea, not to mention the subtler intellectual joys of pouring forth music such as Beethoven and Mozart would have envied, of painting pictures from which Raphael and Michael Angelo might have learnt a lesson, and then—crowning felicity of all—when your beautiful young soul meets in these delightful realms its counterpart.

This I take it to be the truer self than the one we see growing old and frail, too often, alas! filled with selfishness and small unworthy aims. Look through the fleshy envelope, then, and if your eyes are clear enough you will see this youthful soul within; an dif your ears are sharp enough you will hear a voice say, "Eighty—ninety—what is a hundred years to an immortal soul? I am not old at all; I am only a million years young!" For, after all, youth is in the soul and not in the body. Some happy people are younger and more light-hearted at eighty than others ever were at twenty-five. So try not to let your heart grow old and selfish, but take an interest in everything around you.

Removing Stains from Linen

Ink stains may be removed from linen by putting melted tallow on the mark before washing. Both ink and grease will come out at the same time.

Should lingerie be marked with yellow stains where the machine has stitched, this is doubtless due to oil, and may be taken out by using ammonia—rubbing the seams or spots with ammonia before washing in the usual way.

Mildew may be removed by soaking the article in buttermilk.

Laces should never be rubbed, but well rinsed in water in which a good soap jelly has been dissolved.

Kerosene will remove fruit stains on linen. First wash the article in kerosene, then wash in the usual way.

Should linen be inadvertently scorched, the following method will restore it: Peel four onions and extract the juice. Mix this with four ounces fuller's earth, one ounce soap and a pint of vinegar. Boil well together. When nearly cold, put on the scorched places and let it dry in the air. Wash after in cold water, and, if necessary, repeat the process. If a very slight scorch mark, the linen may be restored to its original whiteness by placing it out of doors in strong sunlight.

When ironing, if the worker stands on a padded rug the feet do not become so tired.

Stains caused by acids may be removed by salts of wormwood. The part should be first wetted and the salts rubbed in, then rinsed before washing.

Black and white fabrics should be washed in water in which salt has been dissolved, a teaspoonful to every gallon being the right proportions.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it?

Debtor—By George! I'd enter it in the next Marathon race, if I were you.—*Puck.*

Hints for Amateur Gardeners

"You are not going to make a garden again this spring, are you?" asked the fond wife of the brutal husband.

"I certainly am," declared the brutal husband, a look of stern determination settling upon his countenance.

"But last year your radishes came up turnips, and your onions came up spinach, and your sweet peas came up corn. I should think that would discourage you."

"That's the woman of it! This year I will simply plant turnips and spinach and corn, and get the radishes and onions and sweet peas I want."—*Chicago Post.*

Because there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught is no guarantee that you will catch any of them.

Scientific Experts in the Kitchen

"But," said the lady of the house to the applicant, "you really should not ask such high wages from me, when you consider the conveniences with which my house is equipped—electric cooking range, electric washing and ironing machines, vacuum sweepers and dusters, pneumatic parcel carriers from and to all floors and rooms, 'phones and annunciators in each room, sanitary wall and floor finishes, filtered air, filtered water, antiseptic refrigerator——"

"Yes, mum," interrupted the applicant; "but the likes of you ought to know that a scientific expert draws a lot more money than a kitchen mechanic."—*Judge.*

Men who sneer at the world are merely trying to distract your attention from the fact that the world despises them.

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2-oz. 22-inch Switch	1.25
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The Editor feels that the long delay necessary for answers to appear in the Magazine prevents many subscribers who desire immediate information from being benefited by this column.

Hereafter it will only be necessary to enclose ten cents in stamps with your inquiry to secure a confidential reply, mailed in a sealed envelope.

Inquiries may be made on the following subjects:

1.—*Harmless and beneficial methods of improving face, figure, complexion and hair.*
2.—*Individually becoming styles and colors.*
3.—*Newest ideas for entertaining.*
4.—*Suggestions for weddings.*
5.—*How to remove spots and stains.*
6.—*House decorations and questions pertaining to the home.*

All communications should be directed to Editor, Correspondence Column, The McCall Company, New York City.

SUBSCRIBER.—As we have said many times the only really permanent cure for superfluous hair is electrolysis. This may be a little expensive, but it is effectual. The application of peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the hair and make it almost imperceptible, and if persisted in the hair will become dry and brittle and break off at the roots. The peroxide is harmless and will not injure the skin; in fact, it is an excellent bleach for the skin and teeth. It is also an excellent antiseptic for scratches and open wounds. The hair is first washed with ammonia and water, then wet several times with the peroxide. It may be used daily. If the skin feels dry and tender after applying, rub on a little cold cream.

X. Y. Z.—The lady should always take the gentleman's arm, not the gentleman the lady's.

WORRIED.—If the short hairs in front of your ears are stiff and will not brush back properly, get a little lanoline at the druggist's—fifteen cents' worth is enough—dip the end of your brush into it very lightly and then brush the hairs up where they belong. As lanoline is sticky it will keep them in place and in time soften the hair and make it tractable. It is also excellent for the scalp, having a tonic effect, and is used by many hairdressers.

N. B. H., Kansas.—1. If a man friend offers to escort you home from some entertainnfent you can say, "Why, thank you, that would be very pleasant" or something to that effect. If you do not care to accept you can say, "Thank you, you are very kind but I have made other arrangements for getting home."

ANXIOUS.—If your feet perspire too freely and there is a disagreeable odor, you must put on clean stockings every day, and morning and night bathe the feet, using salicylic soap; dry, then paint with a solution of one ounce of glycerine, three ounces of perchloride of iron, and ten drops of essence of bergamot. Be sure that each crease and crevice is treated. Afterward powder with a mixture of two and a half grams of burnt alum, one and one-quarter grams of salicylic acid, seven and a half grams of starch powdered, and twenty-five grams of violet talcum powder.

E. L. C., Virginia.—You can combine plain black net with your voile, using it for a vest or yoke. Plain net is used for mourning wear as are also chiffon and mousseline de soie. For plain black waists for summer you can use net, China silk, messaline or black dotted swiss.

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How much better, less troublesome, more satisfactory it is to select your dress goods at home, when you needn't hurry, when you have all the time you need to select exactly the materials you want. When you buy your dress goods at the stores, your purchase is made hurriedly. The number of patterns to select from is so limited. And you seldom get what you want. You're seldom satisfied.

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x-ray view showing wire

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Sold in leading stores, or we will send post paid by mail on receipt of 50 cents. With extra fine trimming, 75 cents.

Send for our booklet "Hidden Helps," which tells about our bustles, hip-forms and bust-forms. It shows our Braided Wire Hair Rolls, too. It's free.

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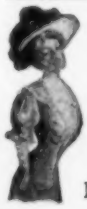

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Opal.—The following freckle lotion is said to produce excellent results: Corrosive sublimate, 8 grains; witch-hazel, 3 ounces; rosewater, 3 ounces. It is best to let a druggist prepare this lotion as the corrosive sublimate is difficult to dissolve. Have the bottle plainly marked "Poison—for external use only." Touch the freckles with this several times a day. It is harmless to the skin.

Sunbonnet Sue.—This summer the majority of shirt waists are made with long sleeves, but a good many of them are also appearing with three-quarter sleeves.

Anice M.—1. You could wear dark blue, pink, red, white and certain shades of brown becomingly. 2. The freckle lotion recommended to "Opal" is also excellent for moth patches, and that is probably what the discolorations are of which you complain.

Lucy M.—1. A mixture of tannin, glycerine and rosewater will harden the skin and have a slight astringent effect. 2. Do not use the alcohol clear, but wet a washcloth of Turkish toweling in cold water and then pour a little alcohol on it and rub this over the face. This will remedy the greasiness and have a tonic effect on the skin. I should also advise you to use a little good powder occasionally. 3. At your age you can either wear your hair high or low as you prefer.

S. T. R.—A small piece of alum dissolved in the water in which you wash your hands will render them dry and cool and check the excessive perspiration.

Southern Subscriber.—Black silk that needs cleaning may be refreshed by sponging it with ox gall and boiling water. Rub well on both sides of the silk until it looks brighter; then squeeze it out well, and repeat the process of sponging and squeezing. The silk must then be thoroughly rinsed in fresh cold water, changing the water three or four times. If possible, dry your silk in the open air, which is better for it than if it hangs in a heated temperature. Before it is quite dry, bring it indoors and pin it out on a table, which will preserve the shape of the silk. If you think necessary to stiffen it, dip the sponge in glue water and rub it on the wrong side of the silk previous to hanging it out to dry.

Red Rose.—Anoint the scar on your face that was burned with corrosive sublimate with warm olive oil every night, and rub this in lightly. You can warm the oil very quickly by pouring it in an old tablespoon and holding this over the gas or a lamp.

Mrs. C. T. S.—Even though you lead such a busy life, it is possible to do a great deal to preserve the looks. If every busy woman would take the following advice, she would find that youth and beauty will linger with her past their allotted time: Every day after luncheon, no matter how much her time is occupied, she will bathe face and neck in warm water, and, in case of unusual fatigue, especially warm applications will be placed at the back of the neck for a few moments. The tired lines should next be smoothed out deftly, skin food should be applied, and then away to a darkened room for twenty minutes of complete rest. This simple procedure is so inexpensive and so easily managed that it will never be popular; but facts show that many women have been wonderfully benefited by the rest.

Our Prize Catalogue "New York Fall Fashions"

A Copy is FREE

Write for It To-Day

New York Styles Show Radical Changes

Here is a sample of Simpson Crawford values. A Tailored Suit Fine Quality all wool Broadcloth. Black, Navy, Brown, Gray or Dark Green, Our Special Price

$11.50

Express prepaid

Suit No. C 25

$11.50

Express prepaid

The Coat is 42 inches long, semi fitted and displays the hipless outline now demanded by current New York Fashions. The front is single-breasted, closing with four handsome jet buttons—same buttons being effectively employed to trim the back where the seams are slashed. Coat is lined throughout with good satin, guaranteed to wear for two seasons.

The Skirt is made with nine gores, fitting snugly over hips and draping in straight graceful lines. Two deep side pleats are arranged on each side of the front panel extending from knee to bottom of skirt.

Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. Skirts are about 40 inches long and are finished with 3 inch basted hem. **Order by bust measure only.**

Our Special Price, $11.50 Express Prepaid

Positively $18.00 value.

OUR GUARANTEE

If you are not perfectly satisfied with any thing we send you—we want you to return it to us immediately, and we will promptly and cheerfully refund your money.

YOU TAKE NO RISK

For Over 30 Years Recognized Leaders of New York Fashions

We own and operate four of the largest stores in America, therefore it is reasonable that we have advantages as regards **Style, Quality and Prices** not given to any other house anywhere. No matter how small or how large your purchase **we pay postage and express charges,** thus enabling **YOU to shop in New York's Foremost Fashion Store** with genuine pleasure and economy just as if you visited us personally.

Write TO-DAY for FREE Copy of Prize Catalogue

Address Dept. C.

30 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AV. 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK.

FOUNDED 1865

The Rubens Shirt

For Infants, Misses and Women

No Buttons No Trouble

Patent Nos. 528,988—530,233

A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life-preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he does not keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world.

The Rubens Shirt can now be had in **all sizes for ladies and misses as well as infants from birth to any age.** It fits so snugly to the form that it is particularly effective in protecting the health of invalids or others who are delicate. The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars with Price List free.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Rubens Shirt has the name "Rubens" stamped on every garment. Manufactured by

RUBENS & MARBLE, 99 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. 89, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every Bottle Guaranteed

We Offer $1,000 for failure or the Slightest Injury

GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 320 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

LOFTIS SYSTEM **Diamonds** on Credit

You Can Easily Own a Diamond or a Watch. Pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Descriptive catalog free. Write for it today.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. K-15. 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

SUNFLOWER.—Massage is one of the best remedies known for dry hair. You can very easily learn to give yourself scalp massage if you read carefully the following directions: Press the finger tips (fingers close together) to the scalp and with a gentle pressure rub the scalp in a circular manner, causing it to move. The object is to loosen it as much as possible and bring a warm glow to it by causing the blood to flow to the surface. When this is accomplished, move the fingers to another spot, and in this way go over the whole scalp. If the hair is very dry, a very small amount of vaseline may be rubbed onto the fingers and applied to the scalp only, as any grease will cause the hair to lie flat if applied to the hair itself. Any tonic which is chosen should be applied with massage, as most of the benefit is obtained by the massage. The following pomade if applied to the scalp once a week will cause dry hair to become luxuriant:

White vaseline	3 ounces
Castor oil (cold drawn)	1½ ounces
Gallic acid	1¾ ounces
Oil of lavender	30 drops

Mix well and rub a small quantity at a time on the finger tips and massage it into the scalp. Allow as little as possible to get on the hair as a greasy appearance is not pleasant.

If your skin is too dry also and inclined to be wrinkled, massage it every night with elder-flower cream, made as follows:

Almond oil	3 ounces
White wax	5 drams
Spermaceti	5 drams
Lanoline	1 ounce
Elder-flower water	3 ounces
Witch-hazel	1 ounce

Place the white wax and the spermaceti in a porcelain dish and put it in a saucepan of boiling water till melted; then add the oil and lanoline. Take out of saucepan and add the water and witch-hazel gradually, beating till cold.

AMETHYST.—Cameos are brooches or other ornaments made of a certain sort of shell that comes in different-colored layers. A cameo always has a design, usually a head, in white on a black, brown or pink ground.

DEWDROP.—Use the elder-flower cream recommended to "Sunflower."

B. B. C.—If your hair splits at the ends it is certainly too dry. Use the vaseline pomade recommended to "Sunflower."

S. L. M.—In this number of the magazine, on page 44, you will find the directions for making both knitted and crocheted shawls.

GENEVIEVE.—A lady should always bow first when she meets one of her men friends on the street.

BRUNETTE.—You are right in your complaint. Almost all remedies for the scalp seem to be put together with the understanding that the hair is too dry, and therefore they contain oils of various kinds. Now there are people, and not a few, like you who are affected with the opposite trouble—undue oiliness of the hair. The following remedy will keep the scalp cool and the hair dry and free from oil: Spirit of ether, 1½ ounces; tincture benzoin, 2 drams; vaniline, 1 drop; heliotrope, 3 drops; geranium oil, 1 drop. Keep well corked and do not expose to flame, as it is highly inflammable.

Mrs. L. L. T., Vermont.—If the cold cream you are using is purely vegetable, and contains no animal fats, it should not cause hair to grow on your face. Before applying it you should first wash and dry the face carefully, and then rub in the cream well with an upward motion. Leave it on about ten minutes, to be absorbed, and then wipe the face lightly with a damp cloth.

BILLIKENS.—Moisten your hair with a little bandaline before doing it up in curlers. Good bandaline, to keep the hair in curl in damp weather, can be made as follows: Bruised quince seeds, half a tablespoonful; rain water, half a pint (eight ounces); boil gently until reduced to six ounces. Strain through a fine cloth and add one tablespoonsful each of alcohol and cologne. Wet the hair with this, and do up on curlers overnight.

The Merry Heart Goes All the Way

When you come to a wearisome bit of the road,
Where the stones are thick and the path is steep,
And the back is bowed with the heft of the load,
As the narrowing way is hard to keep,
Don't stop just then for a wasteful sigh,
But challenge the worst with steadfast cheer;
If nowhere else, there is help on high—
God's angel will hasten your pioneer.

When you reach a lonesome bit of the road,
Curtained about with mist and murk,
And you hear faint sounds from the dread above,
Where shivering, grim hobgoblins lurk,
Just laugh to scorn their doleful cries—
This is the place to whistle and sing;
Brush the fog from your fearless eyes,
And close to the faith of your fathers cling.

When you stand at a sorrowful bit of the road,
And a hand you loved has loosed its clasp;
When streams are dry that in sweetness flowed,
And flowers drop from your listless grasp;
E'en now take heart, for further on
There are hope and joy and the dawn of day;
You shall find again what you thought was gone;
'Tis the merry heart goes all the way.

—*Exchange.*

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"

"So your wife is a suffragette. Why does she want to vote?"

"She doesn't want to vote," answered Mr. Meekton. "She wants to make speeches."—*Washington Star.*

Clerk—Here's an entertaining book—"What He Told His Wife."

Mr. Smith—I want something spicier.

Clerk—Then how about "What He Didn't Tell His Wife"?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Our Made-to-Measure Service is in Your Town Now

We have now done what most of our customers wanted. We have arranged with one dealer in each of **four thousand towns** to show our fall styles and cloths.

An experienced fitter will take all the measurements necessary. This fitter will send us the facts about your figure and style. Then your dealer will deliver our man-tailored garments—made to your individual measure—and guarantee you perfect satisfaction and fit. Your own home dealer—a man whom you know—gives you that guarantee.

Thus you can get the genuine American Ladies Tailoring service—get it right at home, with almost no trouble at all.

He Has Our Portfolio

Our Fall Style Book is a great cloth-bound portfolio. It costs us five dollars per copy.

The styles are shown in the form of large plates, all in actual colors. The pictures are drawn from living models, fitted with our fall-style garments.

There are 24 suit styles shown in the book, 18 skirt styles and 12 styles of coats. They are the very cream of the hundreds of styles which we have gathered from all over the world.

In this book there are also 180 different samples of cloth. And you can have any garment made to your measure in any cloth you select.

Agency for
American Ladies Tailoring Co.
Made-to-Measure Service

Our agent in your town has a small sign like this on the front of his store.

Think what a variety! Suppose you saw 24 styles of suits, each made up in 180 kinds of cloth. There would be 4,320 suits in that exhibit, yet only one size in each.

In this book of ours you have just such an exhibit. And any suit or garment will be made to fit your style and figure—exactly as well as though you came to our tailoring parlors.

Our representative in your town has this book on show. We will tell you where it is when you write us.

Right-at-Home Service

Wherever you are, you can now get man-tailored garments, made to your measure, just as conveniently as though you lived in New York or Chicago. You can get just as perfect a fit, just as chic effects, and can choose from a larger variety.

You can save from one-half to three-fourths on the prices that smaller tailors charge. For we make a thousand garments to the small tailor's one. We buy our materials in enormous lots—sometimes the whole factory output.

Now you go to our representative, in your own town, and pick out the style and cloth. He takes the measurements—fifty if necessary—and takes them with absolute accuracy. He gives us your complete description. So we know your style, your carriage, your individuality. Then our tailors work to the same advantage as though you stood before them. They give you the same perfect fit, the same chic effects as though our tailoring parlors were moved to your town.

In a few days, our representative—who may be your dealer—delivers the garments under our guarantee. If they are not satisfactory in every way, you simply refuse to accept them.

Very Low Prices

Our representative in your own town will quote our prices on any style of garment, made in any cloth you select.

Our prices on man-tailored suits, made to your measure, run from $13.50 to $45. Our tailored-to-measure skirts run from $5.50 to $15. Our coats, made to measure, from $7.50 to $25.

Grade for grade, these prices are almost as low as for ready-made garments. And think of the immeasurable difference. Here you have garments made to fit you alone—made to fit your figure, suit your style and accent your individuality. Each garment is made under the personal direction of Monsieur Kayser. All are made by journeymen tailors, in sunny and sanitary shops.

There is no comparison at all. When a woman once wears an American Ladies Tailoring garment she will never want any others.

Fall Style Book Free

We have prepared a book showing every style shown in our large portfolio. It shows the very cream of all the fall creations. And it tells all the details of this enormous business.

Mail us this coupon today for it. When we send it we will tell you what dealer in your town has our big portfolio.

Please cut out this coupon now, and mail it before you forget it.

AMERICAN LADIES TAILORING CO.
238 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

Please mail me your Free Style Book, and tell me what local dealer has your portfolio.

Name .....

Address .....

Mc

Valuable Articles to be Given Away to McCall Club-Raisers

Artistic Oxidized Silver Watch for Ladies

For only 10 yearly subscriptions

Premium 645—This exquisite little timepiece is finished with oxidized silver, in the fashionable French-gray effect, with an elaborate relief on the back. It is set in a case of solid white metal, has a splendid movement, porcelain dial and many other refinements of detail. It is a beauty in every respect. One of these valuable watches will be sent, all charges prepaid, for only 10 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

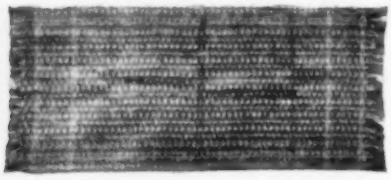
Beautiful Ostrich Plume

For only 8 yearly subscriptions

Premium 639—This plume is very carefully manufactured from long feathers. It is extremely long fibered, fluffy, beautifully curled and makes a most effective and satisfactory plume. You may have either black, white or any other color you desire. One of these plumes will be sent, postage prepaid, for only 8 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Handsome Scotch Rug

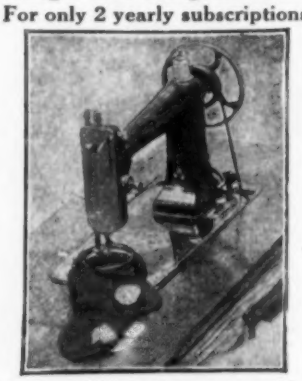
For only 5 yearly subscriptions



Premium 640—This is positively the best rug offer we have ever made. The rug is not only very attractive but comes in a very large size, 27x63 inches. It has beautiful variegated colors and will wear splendidly. Will be sent, all charges prepaid, for only 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Magic Stocking Darner

For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 644—This is the most useful device ever discovered for darning stockings, towels and fabrics of all descriptions, also for stitching initials on linen, etc. More darning can be done in five minutes with this attachment than can be done in an hour by hand. It will fit all sewing machines. It is so simple that it can be adjusted to the machine by a child and has nothing to get out of order. This wonderful little time saver will be sent free, postage prepaid, for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Many ladies are anxious to earn a few of our handsome and useful premiums but are unable to obtain the entire number of subscriptions. To these we say: Send 20 cents instead of every subscription you are unable to obtain. We would rather have the subscriptions, however, so get all you possibly can.

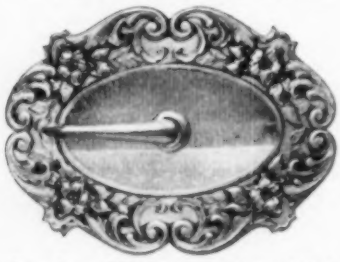
The Patent Japanese Club Bag

For only 10 yearly subscriptions

Premium 636—Thousands are discarding heavy leather baggage which seems to weigh almost as much before packing as it does afterward, and are carrying instead the wonderful Japanese Club Bag, for shopping and traveling. It weighs less than two pounds. Yet it is strong, durable and can be washed. Price, $2.50. We will send a bag like illustration, leather trimmed, two neat brass catches, lock and key, covered handle, size 15x10x8, for only 10 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, receiver to pay express charges.

Elegant Sterling Silver Belt Pin

For only 6 yearly subscriptions



Premium 643—This is an embossed belt pin, in the latest design, made by expert workmen. It must not be confused with some of the silver belt pins on the market where there is but a veneer of silver on the front of the pin and the back and pin tongue are of brass. We guarantee this pin to be made of solid sterling silver. One of these belt pins will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, for only 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. It is sure to please.

Pair of Real Comfort Slippers

For only 6 yearly subscriptions

Premium 635—These pretty slippers have solid leather flexible soles, are lined with lamb's wool and are very durable as well as pretty. They are hand-made of the finest worsted and you may have your choice of the following colors: Black, red, pink, blue and pearl. Mention the size of your shoe when ordering. A pair of these slippers will be sent, postage prepaid, for only 6 yearly subscriptions.

Automobile Model Rockaway Coaster

For only 25 yearly subscriptions

Premium 637—Boy! Boys! Now for real sport—the most thrilling you ever enjoyed. With one of these coasters you can coast in the summer and have more fun than on a snow-sled in the winter. The patent steering wheel in the front makes fast coasting safe. The brake gives perfect speed control. This coaster is ball-bearing, weighs 23 pounds and is large enough and strong enough for two grown people to coast at a time. Guaranteed for one year. Thousands of these new coasters are being sold for $5.75 each, but we give them away for only 25 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. Express charges collect.

Every Premium Sent Out is Backed by The McCall Company Guarantee

These Articles Are Yours for Getting Subscribers for McCall's

Popular Gold-Plated Dutch Collar Pin

For only 2 yearly subscriptions

Premium 647—This is a beautiful imported colored miniature, set in a *heavily plated gold frame*. Illustration shows exact size. Will please you immensely. One will be sent you free, postage prepaid, for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

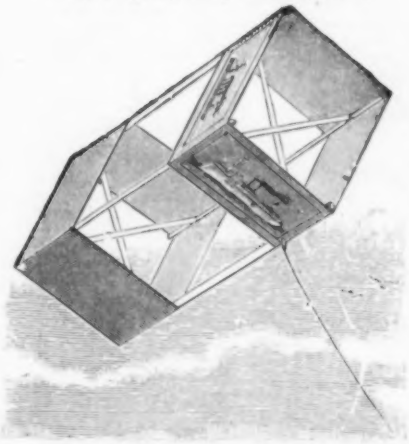
"Anthony" Good Luck Belt and Buckle

For only 3 yearly subscriptions

Premium 651—Beautifully made of silk elastic 1¾ inches wide, either black, white, blue or red. This belt, with ancient Japanese emblem which signifies Good Luck, Prosperity and Money, has become the most popular novelty of the season. Price, $1. Sent free, postage prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's at 50 cents each.

Boys! The Right Airship

For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 648—It goes up thousands of feet to the clouds. Anybody can fly it. All your friends will want one. Sent, postage prepaid, for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Embroidered Shirt-Waist Pattern

Special Offer—For only 3 yearly subscriptions

Premium 509—The material used is a fine quality lawn, with heavy mercerized embroidery over front of waist with smaller band to match for the collar and cuffs in the popular floral designs. This embroidered shirt-waist pattern, including any McCall shirt-waist pattern you may select, will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. After October 1st, 5 subscriptions will be required for this premium.

Fifty Beautiful Post Cards

For only 2 yearly subscriptions

Premium 646—Here are fifty beautifully colored souvenir post cards, no two alike, reproduced from the original photographs secured by noted travelers. They will show you the most wonderful sights and scenes in the world. These cards are all exquisitely printed in several beautiful colors, so that they are most attractive as well as entertaining and instructive. Without leaving your home you can see, with this wonderful collection of cards, scenes and people from all over the world, that would cost you thousands of dollars and many months of traveling to visit. If you want to secure this set of fifty of the most beautiful post cards in existence, send only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. One subscription may be your own, either new or renewal.

The St. Regis Handbag

Special Offer—For only 2 yearly subscriptions

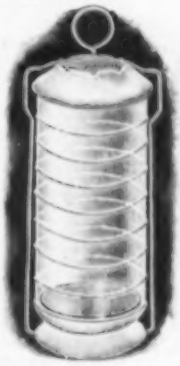
Premium 126—Made of walrus embossed black Yohisi, strong and durable spun cloth lining with an additional cloth pocket on the inside of the frame. It has a patent spring top catch on a riveted frame. Size 9x5½. Sent, charges prepaid, for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's. In our regular catalogue this premium is given for 4 subscriptions. Above special offer good only until October 1, 1909, so act quickly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Your own subscription (new or renewal) counts as one toward any premium, provided you send it in yourself. One two-year subscription at $1.00 counts the same as two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. One three-year subscription at $1.25 counts the same as three yearly subscriptions.

The Sanitary Glass Crystal Ice Cream Freezer

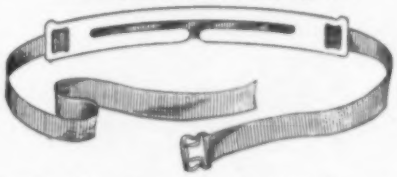
For only 5 yearly subscriptions



Premium 623—Think of simply placing the ingredients in the freezer and later finding the same formed into the most delicious creams or ices, absolutely smooth and velvety — all without labor — all without the usual danger of ptomaine poisoning. It seems like magic. No dasher to clean, no machinery to rust, clog or wear out. Capacity eight portions. We will send one of these marvelous freezers for only 5 yearly subscriptions, express charges collect.

Edwards Skirt Supporter

For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 650—The Edwards Skirt Supporter fastens the dress skirt and shirt waist together for a distance of seven inches across the back without injuring the most delicate fabric. It is an ingenious device, hidden from view, which makes the back of the waist lie smoothly, without the danger of slipping out at an inconvenient moment. It gives you a neat and trim appearance, *without the aid of pins, points or teeth.* Guaranteed to give satisfaction. By special arrangement we are able to offer this splendid new invention for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

The Quad Household Sifter

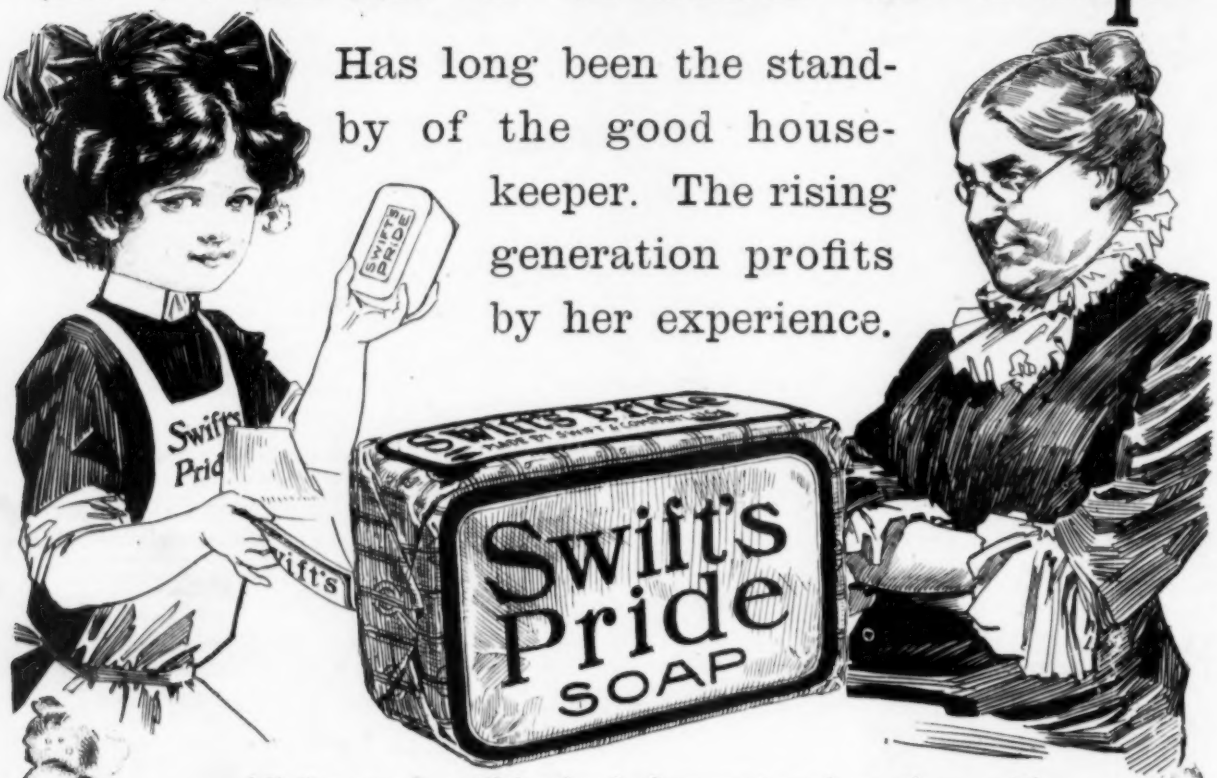
For only 3 yearly subscriptions

Premium 649—The greatest labor saving culinary article ever invented. The "Quad" sifts flour or sugar *through four wire cloths or screens with but one operation.* It makes one cupful of flour so light and fluffy that it will overrun the cup by one-quarter to one-half cupful. It is a labor saver, and also saves one-quarter the baking powder expense. Sent prepaid for only 3 yearly subs.

Send for Large New Premium Catalogue—Hundreds of Irresistible Offers

Swift's Pride Soap

Has long been the stand-by of the good housekeeper. The rising generation profits by her experience.



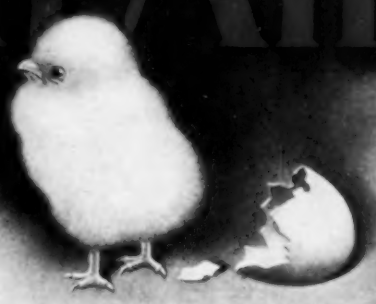
All the wash will be fresh, fragrant and spotless with only half the rubbing. The use of Swift's Pride Soap on each succeeding washday proves its unequalled efficiency. Buy it—a number of cakes at a time—that is the most economical way. Your satisfaction will increase with every laundering and with every use of Swift's Pride Soap about the home. All dealers carry Swift's Pride Soap—ask for it.

Six New Shadow Postals

Send two 2c stamps for postage, and we will mail to your address a set of six beautifully colored shadow postals. These postals are a decided novelty, cleverly designed and with very amusing verse. You should have a set of them.

Swift & Company,
Dept. C
Chicago, U. S. A.

Bon Ami



Hasn't scratched yet!!!

BON AMI makes housework easier. It can be put to *more* uses than any other scouring soap or cleaning preparation. It cleans, scours, polishes —and it does this *easily.*

It is unapproached for cleaning windows, floors, oilcloth, woodwork, tin, brass, copper, nickel and glassware. It takes grime and stain off the hands. It will not injure anything.

For glass and all metals just apply the fine lather, let it dry on a moment and then wipe it off. All dirt and tarnish will disappear, leaving a bright, clean, shining surface. For general house cleaning, scrubbing and scouring work, use in the same manner as any cleaning soap with cloth or brush.

Seventeen years on the market, and like the famous Bon Ami chick—"it hasn't scratched yet."

W·B Reduso CORSETS

Fashion dictates the graceful "sloping bust" and slightly "incurved waist" this fall, which lines find their most becoming expression in the new W. B. models.

The REDUSO reflects the newest styles with happiest results. The REDUSO is more than ever to be recognized as the most advanced and improved construction in corseting the well developed woman. The fleshy figure is supported just where support is most required. The abdomen is held firmly, effecting correct poise and graceful carriage.

The REDUSO Corset achieves the remarkable reduction of from **one** to **five** inches over hips and abdomen without the slightest squeezing or discomfort, and absolutely unaided by **straps** or **harness-like** devices.

The new W. B. NUFORM Corsets with the "sloping bust" and delicately "incurved waist" give a shapely beauty to all average figures. There are many styles, each one adapted to a particular type. An admirable improvement in the longer "aproned" models is the eyeleted, unboned extension in the back, which secures the desirable smooth, long lines with perfect comfort to the wearer, especially when seated.

REDUSO, Style 770 (*As pictured*).—A corset well adapted for tall, large figures. Medium high bust, incurving waist and considerable length over hips and abdomen. Made of service-giving white batiste or coutil—lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters.

Sizes 19 to 36. **Price, $3.00**

REDUSO, Style 772.—A model for short, large figures. Built in all particulars like No. 770, except that it is slightly lower in the bust and under the arms.

Sizes 19 to 36. **Price, $3.00**

REDUSO, Style 779.—Medium high bust, extra skirt length. The fabric is our specially woven striped "REDUSO" Cloth, wonderfully durable and beautifully finished. Trimmed with embroidered edging—three pairs hose supporters.

Sizes 19 to 36. **Price, $4.00**

REDUSO, Style 774.—Similar to Style 770 in cut. A most desirable model for tall, large figures. The fabric is a superb quality of satin finished Diamond Cloth, daintily trimmed with ribbon and lace—three pairs hose supporters.

Sizes 19 to 36. **Price, $5.00**

NUFORM, Style 478 (*As pictured*).—A shapely model, medium low bust, unboned apron extension over abdomen, hips and back, assuring perfect comfort to any average figure, great skirt length, "straight line" effect over hips. Of durable coutil, lace trimmed—supporters attached.

Sizes 18 to 30. **Price, $1.00**

NUFORM, Style 488.—An exceptional model for average and well developed figures. Has the new "sloping" low bust, with considerable length over hips, back and abdomen. Unique coat construction over abdomen insures comfort without sacrificing modish lines. Made of excellent coutil, lace trimmed.

Sizes 19 to 30. **Price, $2.00**

Numerous additional NUFORM models (not described above) beginning in price at $1.00 and ranging up to $5.00 per pair.

The W. B. NUFORM, W. B. REDUSO and W. B. ERECT FORM Corsets

can be obtained **at all dealers.** Your local establishment will supply you out of a stock complete enough in variety to insure the precise style suited to your figure.

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, 377-379 Broadway, NEW YORK